

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

Copyright 1921 by  
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1921

VOL. XIII, NO. 116

## PALMER DECISION ON LIQUOR LAW IS EXPECTED TO STAND

Bureau of Internal Revenue  
Framing Regulations Under  
Which Beer Can Be Dis-  
pensed by the Drug Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Despite the strong disapproval of "dry" forces in all parts of the country, and in face of the repeated declarations that if no other way was found to nullify the Palmer beer decision, Congress would take action at an early date, the Bureau of Internal Revenue is apparently proceeding on the assumption that the decision will stand and is framing regulations under which beer can be dispensed by the doctors and drug stores as authorized by A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney-General.

It became known yesterday that regulations for the dispensing of beer by medical prescription are now being prepared, so that the new commissioner of Internal Revenue may have them ready to issue broadcast as soon as he is appointed to office. It is even stated that A. W. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, has already approved the proposed regulations, although this statement lacks official confirmation so far.

### Advance Information

Various and sundry persons claim to have seen the regulations. It is probable that if anyone has been informed, as they have been anxiously awaiting the proclamation of the regulations which are to give them a new lease of activity. Officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau, while not denying that the regulations are being framed, asserted that they had not been made available for any outsiders and that they would not be made public until the new commissioner of Internal Revenue is appointed. There are indications, however, that those most interested in the ruling have secured advance information.

The fact that the Internal Revenue Bureau took steps to frame the regulations for the dispensing of beer before making any effort to secure a review of the Palmer decision is suspicious, as it seems that the officials were not in the duty of prohibiting the sale of beer, but merely of preventing it from being sold in the same amount and at the same price as was more arduous than they have found it to be. They frankly admit the great difficulty they have had, so much so in fact that observers of present conditions have freely predicted the breakdown of the entire prohibition structure.

Another cause for surprise in connection with the framing of these regulations is the fact that doubt was frequently expressed as to the applicability of the prescription clauses of the Volstead act to the beer decision. It was contended that the law as written was not sufficiently definite on the question of beer to enable the Internal Revenue Bureau to draft regulations to accord with what was the intent of the legislators.

Efforts have been made to obtain a hearing from the Department of Justice in order to reopen the decision regarding liquor in transit, and, if possible, to get a modification of it. The Attorney-General has taken the stand that he will not review the opinion given by his predecessor unless asked to do so by other of the executive departments. No department has, up to this time, made such a request, but renewed pressure is being brought to bear upon them. The ones which, it is said, might do so with the greatest propriety are the Department of State, because of the question of the courtesy of permitting liquor to be delivered to foreign diplomats, and the Treasury Department, because of its connection with the enforcement of the prohibition law.

### Steamship Companies Interested

The steamship companies are interested in the case, because, under the existing law, even those of alien ownership take a chance in coming into American ports with liquor aboard. As one of the men interviewed said: "The Supreme Court ruled that an automobile used to transport liquor could be seized, and in a country like this, they might hold that a ship with contraband liquor aboard could be seized. They hope to be able to present a plea for a ruling that will recognize their rights and safeguard them against prosecution for infraction of the present wide application of the prohibition law."

While it is not known that any diplomats in Washington have entered complaints regarding their inability to obtain liquor, their cause is being espoused by volunteers who would use them as a lever to obtain a lenient construction of the law. The movement to obtain a hearing on the subject began under the last administration, and it was asserted that it had been promised by the Department of Justice, but on March 2, it was denied.

The opinion still stands and the head

## VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FOR FRENCH PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Senate has again criticized the cost of French administration in Syria, several senators demanding the suppression of officials regarded as superfluous and the reduction of expenses which, it was represented, have been greater in four years than the expenses in Morocco for 15 years. Doubt was cast upon the possibility of Syria and Cilicia repaying what was being spent. There was even criticism of the line of demarcation between Syria and Palestine.

Aristide Briand, the Premier, who, from the beginning, especially in 1918, made himself responsible for the Syrian policy, defended his conception. The problem of Asia Minor could not be neglected, and justifiable positions for the future had been taken up. Syria, with Alexandretta, was an important outpost which France must guard. To the senators, Mr. Briand replied that a question of confidence would be plainly posed. The government could not carry out its duties unless it had full authority. As much as 120,000,000 francs was demanded by the High Commissioner in Syria and Cilicia, and the Premier could not accept any reduction.

In face of this clear choice, the Senate by 157 votes against 8 accorded credits, but it should be added that there were 109 abstentions.

## ALLIES TO DISCUSS REPARATION ISSUE

Britain Declared to Have Accepted Idea of Energetic Intervention Should Germany Not Make Payment by May 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Following the declaration of Aristide Briand, the Premier, respecting the decision of France to apply coercive measures if Germany fails in her obligations after May 1, a statement is made today by a member of the foreign commission to the effect that a new conference between the entente powers will take place before that date. The idea of energetic intervention has been accepted at London and has only now to be realized.

Nevertheless, an exchange of views during the present month is likely. Representatives, perhaps even government chiefs, from Brussels, London, and Rome, will, it is expected, have interviews with the French Premier. Not only have the allied governments adhered in general to the Briand demand for a firm hand, but formal assurance of adhesion in fact has already been received from one ally, and assurance in the same sense is expected from another immediately. These references are understood to be to Belgium and to England, though the internal situation in the latter country complicates the situation.

**Liberated Region's Needs**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The reply of Aristide Briand, the Premier, to the allegations of Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Secretary, that nothing has been done in the ruined regions, has made a great impression. It must not, however, be supposed that Mr. Briand, in showing the results of French efforts in the devastated area, wishes to create the impression that nothing remains to be done, and that France no longer has a tremendous reparations problem. And that would be an entirely false reading of the figures which he gave. The purpose of his speech must be kept in view. That purpose was to repel the German calumny.

Regarded in this light, it is interesting and encouraging that out of the 4,700,000 inhabitants of the invaded provinces in 1914, some 4,100,000 have returned to their ruined homes. This is a fact that should be known abroad, especially in America, where, says the Premier, it is being intimated that France is not anxious to hasten restoration. Indeed, the peace-time heraldism of the French, who are attempting to make fruitful the war-wrecked lands, of which the greater part has been leveled, while 30 per cent of the arable lands have been plowed, cannot be too highly praised.

The French peasant is splendid. Even in the towns which had been shattered, 50 per cent of the factories have been placed on a working basis, while nearly all railroads and bridges have been rebuilt. The chief difficulty is lack of financial means, and this has undoubtedly retarded progress.

Even yesterday there was a protest from deputies representing the devastated departments made to the Premier and Louis Loucheur, Minister of Liberated Regions, regarding the urgent need of money. Huge amounts are still due on last year's obligations to the inhabitants who were despoiled, nearly 800,000,000 francs, and equally large amounts are required to complete the work. Thus, on the one hand, France can record considerable accomplishment, but on the other hand, enormous financial needs, which it is necessary that Germany should meet.

## HARDING POLICY GAINS SUPPORTERS

Senator Hitchcock and Other League Advocates Ready to Join President in Forming an "Association of Nations"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—Pro-League Democrats who rallied to the cause of the League of Nations Covenant when Woodrow Wilson brought it from Versailles, and who, under his banner, fought the historical fight in the United States Senate against odds which proved overwhelming, have now fully realized that the League cause is doomed and are preparing to transfer their allegiance to President Warren G. Harding and to support him in any move he may make for an "association of nations."

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, who led the fight in the Senate for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with the Covenant of Nations, declared yesterday that the situation confronting the world urgently demands a full measure of American cooperation. The developments in Europe, the Senator asserted, will necessitate that the United States participate fully in the work of stabilizing which is necessary to prevent bankruptcy and chaos.

The Nebraska Senator, who is one of the leading members of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "I shall give President Harding support for any proposition that would bring about international cooperation. It seems to me the trouble is international and not purely domestic."

### Policy of Cooperation

"I was against the Knox resolution originally, and did not think it was really of much importance. It seems to me the matter of supreme importance is to get into cooperation with other nations of the world now for purposes of rehabilitation and to restore stability. This Administration, for pure business reasons and by the logic of events, it seems to me, will be compelled to help other nations get on their feet, to save them from bankruptcy."

"Laying aside all questions of idealism, altruism and sentiment, I see no escape from the conclusion that ultimately, if not immediately, the Harding Administration will adopt some policy of cooperation with other nations of the world, whether it is through the original League of Nations or some other means."

Senator Hitchcock said that during a month spent in the west he had come in contact with both Republican and Democratic sentiment, and found it favorable to such cooperation. "In my judgment," said Mr. Hitchcock, "it is practically the universal opinion in the west that conditions recently developed will compel the Harding Administration to adopt a policy of cooperation with other nations to save the world from bankruptcy and raise business from the growing depression."

"At a recent banquet in Lincoln, Nebraska," Senator Hitchcock added, "with few except Republicans in attendance, these Republicans applauded my remarks in favor of international cooperation to rehabilitate Europe, to reduce armament and to establish peace either by means originally proposed or by an amended League."

Not only have the allied governments adhered in general to the Briand demand for a firm hand, but formal assurance of adhesion in fact has already been received from one ally, and assurance in the same sense is expected from another immediately. These references are understood to be to Belgium and to England, though the internal situation in the latter country complicates the situation.

**At Liberated Region's Needs**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The reply of Aristide Briand, the Premier, to the allegations of Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Secretary, that nothing has been done in the ruined regions, has made a great impression. It must not, however, be supposed that Mr. Briand, in showing the results of French efforts in the devastated area, wishes to create the impression that nothing remains to be done, and that France no longer has a tremendous reparations problem. And that would be an entirely false reading of the figures which he gave. The purpose of his speech must be kept in view. That purpose was to repel the German calumny.

Regarded in this light, it is interesting and encouraging that out of the 4,700,000 inhabitants of the invaded provinces in 1914, some 4,100,000 have returned to their ruined homes. This is a fact that should be known abroad, especially in America, where, says the Premier, it is being intimated that France is not anxious to hasten restoration. Indeed, the peace-time heraldism of the French, who are attempting to make fruitful the war-wrecked lands, of which the greater part has been leveled, while 30 per cent of the arable lands have been plowed, cannot be too highly praised.

The French peasant is splendid. Even in the towns which had been shattered, 50 per cent of the factories have been placed on a working basis, while nearly all railroads and bridges have been rebuilt. The chief difficulty is lack of financial means, and this has undoubtedly retarded progress.

Even yesterday there was a protest from deputies representing the devastated departments made to the Premier and Louis Loucheur, Minister of Liberated Regions, regarding the urgent need of money. Huge amounts are still due on last year's obligations to the inhabitants who were despoiled, nearly 800,000,000 francs, and equally large amounts are required to complete the work. Thus, on the one hand, France can record considerable accomplishment, but on the other hand, enormous financial needs, which it is necessary that Germany should meet.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Shantung is not considered by the United States Government as among the former German territories in the disposition of which the United States is entitled to a voice, as insisted on in the Hughes note on the island of Yap. This official announcement is taken to mean that the Washington Government does not consider that Shantung is in the category of enemy territory of which the victory may dispose as spoils of war, and that the Administration accepts no responsibility for the Shantung decision at Paris.

The United States, if only for selfish reasons, will be compelled to cooperate with the powers of Europe, in the opinion of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, President Wilson's former lieutenant in the Senate on the Treaty of Versailles, as expressed in an interview yesterday. He believes that America must support some association of nations, and he is understood to be prepared to back any plan that President Harding proposes.

The farmers' emergency tariff bill will be introduced when Congress convenes for its special session. The next tariff measure to be considered will be the anti-dumping bill, and the American valuation bill will follow that. Whether tax revision will be allowed to precede general tariff revision remains to be seen. It is understood that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury both favor consideration of tax revision immediately after passage of the farmers bill.

Regulations for control of the traffic in beer and wine for medicinal purposes under the Palmer ruling have been drawn up, it is understood, but will not be made public until a new internal revenue commissioner has been appointed. The Prohibition Commission has taken no steps toward asking Attorney-General Daugherty to review the Palmer decision. As for the opinion on liquor in transit, the Department of Justice refuses to review that until it is requested by some other department of the government.

Early passage of budget legislation is desired by the Administration. Secretary Mellon notified Congress yesterday. Under the plan proposed, responsibility for the annual executive estimate would rest on the President. A budget bureau would be established. Decline of the American merchant marine is apprehended by Philip DeRonde, president of the Oriental Navigation Company, who declares that British owners can operate a 7500-ton oil burning vessel for \$2996 less per month than Americans, because of lower costs of labor, stores, repairs, etc. The International Chamber of Commerce takes issue with Mr. DeRonde, asserting that if the British costs are lower it is due to better management in using the resources of the world.

The commission, after considering the amendments, grouped them under two heads: namely, those of a legal and technical order, and those with political bearing. In the first category came such matters as unanimity of decisions, date of assembly, arbitration and conciliation and economic blockade. These, it was decided, could be best dealt with by a subcommittee, who should report to the full committee early in May.

Passing on to the second class, the commission decided to ask Argentina to state fully the reasons underlying the proposal to admit sovereign states. Regarding the Canadian proposal to omit Article 10, requiring members to come to the aid of any member threatened with external aggression, it was felt it could be better discussed after Mr. Vivian's return from the United States, and therefore was adjourned, the absence of Sir Robert Borden being also regretted in this connection.

**A Tzech Proposal**

A new proposal from Tzechoslovakia was to substitute for Article 21 an article permitting the League to call regional conferences when necessary, and here again the commission thought a fuller statement of reasons was requisite from the Tzechoslovakian Government. The same line was followed concerning China's proposal to make the same article read: "The Monroe Doctrine is recognized as not incompatible with any article of the present convention," eliminating reference to regional understandings, which appears to be aimed at Japan's claim that her interest in China is secure under this head.

This ended the morning session, a considerable amount of work having been done in the afternoon.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Counters: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Accepted for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## AMENDMENTS TO LEAGUE DISCUSSED

Commission on Amendments Opens at Geneva—Important Changes Proposed by Different Members to be Debated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday)—

That the League of Nations Covenant, which raised such discussion in America, is not the cast-iron document

which was imagined to be evident from the number of amendments proposed by various members of the League.

The commission charged with the study of amendments to the Covenant

commenced work yesterday here under the presidency of Arthur J. Balfour.

Sir Robert Borden, representing

Canada, was present from attending

and five other members of the

committee, as nominated by the Council of the League, were obliged to send

substitutes. Thus Dr. Edward Benes

of Tzechoslovakia was represented by

Mr. Matanya, Mr. Hatoyama of Japan

by Viscount Ishii, Joaquin Fernandez

of Spain by Emilio De Palacios, René

Vivian of France by Henry Froumont

and Wang-chung Hsu of China

and Kiao-chow as among these

territories upon which the disposition

of which the United States claims a

right to pass as one of the victors in

the war.

This statement was made officially

on behalf of the Harding Administra-

tion yesterday.

The significance of the commission

of the League is apparent. Nobody

ever believed, he said, that the con-

vention was perfect. It was a docu-

terest in the mines, to capitulation upon the two main claims which are put forward by the Miners Federation."

He went on to say that he had thought the only difference between them was whether arrangements to pump the mines during the negotiations should be a question of a preliminary condition, or whether it should not rather have been arranged at the first meeting of the joint conference. While he could not see how a national wages board and a national pool could be achieved without either control or subsidy, he was quite willing to listen to argument on that point, though to neither control nor subsidy could the government agree as part of a permanent arrangement with regard to the mines. But to say that this must be agreed to before steps are taken for saving the mines raises an issue of the very gravest importance.

"I think," he said, "the decision of the Miners Federation is one of the gravest mistakes that has ever been made by the leaders of a great organization. The assumption that men could be frightened into acceptance of conditions which would not otherwise appeal to them by a threat of that kind shows complete failure to understand the psychology of one's own fellow countrymen. But I leave that on one side for the moment. I would only say this, that to make those two conditions, which Mr. Smith laid down to make them essential as a preliminary to steps for saving the mines is what no government could possibly recommend, and I very reluctantly and very sorrowfully must acknowledge that, after all, I was completely wrong in my anticipation that there was something which could be cleared up by conversation among ourselves; and I realize that the challenge which has been put forward by the Miners Federation is of a much graver, much deeper, much more fundamental character than even I had realized."

The Premier announced the result of the meeting in the House of Commons this afternoon.

#### Railwaymen's Decision

At the close of this afternoon's conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, J. H. Thomas, the secretary, made the following statement: "The railwaymen's delegate meeting has unanimously decided that the conditions offered to the miners are such that they are justified in refusing to accept them. They feel that such conditions, if accepted by the miners, would only be the beginning of a general attack on working class conditions and an attempt to bring about the pre-war standard of living. They have therefore decided to ask the transport workers, who are the other part of the triple alliance, to come into immediate consultation with the National Union of Railwaymen so that the most effective and immediate steps can be taken for the assistance of the miners."

Mr. Thomas further stated that the railwaymen's delegate meeting would adjourn until tomorrow, as the transport workers were unable to meet them tonight. It is understood that information was received at Unity House which caused the delegate meeting to adjourn, indicating that important developments with regard to the crisis would take place tonight.

Everybody a new peace move is under way, as Harry Gooley, president of the Transport Workers Federation and James Sexton, secretary of the National Union of Dock Laborers, are going to the Ministry of Labor to confer with Dr. T. J. Macnamara at his request, and with the knowledge and consent of the transport workers' conference.

#### BUILDING TRADES GO TO WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representatives of the Building Trades from New York City and elsewhere have been in Washington in consultation with government officials. Like the railroad problem, with which it is more or less interlocked, the finding of a solution is extremely difficult. All reports tend to show that building everywhere is backward, that prices have not been lowered to any appreciable extent and that there is no indication of a movement strong enough to break away from the present general stagnation.

So far, the government is unable to do more than receive reports on the situation. It is possible that the proposed Department of Commerce, relations with the various industries may be productive of effect, but it is not expected to show appreciable results for some time. The Department of Labor is also taking up the subject from another angle.

The sale of large quantities of surplus materials in the hands of the government may, it is believed, help this, and other lines of trade now holding back because of the knowledge of these large inactive stocks, may be helped by the early disposal of them, for which the government is planning. One proposal that has been made is that instead of being unloaded on the American market in competition with other commodities or underselling them, they should be sold on credit in foreign countries. This applies especially to the large quantities of steel and iron on hand. Such a procedure would help in several ways, in relieving the credit situation, in supplying the foreign need and in reducing the domestic surplus.

It is not believed that the government intends to take the initiative in promoting a building campaign. The purpose is, as the shrewd officials see it, to give useful information and to enable business men to proceed with as few hindrances as possible. It is expressly stated that the government has no intention of reviving the plan of summoning "dollar a year" men to Washington to help run the government or tell it what to do; but the government will ask men to come here and confer with officials.

#### GENERAL WOOD ON PEACE AND TRADE

Preparedness Urged as Aid in Arbitration—Government Backing for Business and Merchant Marine Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, passing through this city, returned to discuss his trip to the Philippines Islands other than to say that he had been authorized by the government to investigate the question of independence of the islands. But he did discuss with hundreds of San Francisco business men gathered at the St. Francis Hotel on Wednesday noon, foreign trade, merchant marine, and preparedness.

"We do not want our men standing armed," said General Wood. "It is only the duffer and faker who is a militarist, but if you neglect to prepare in time of peace, your army will be led by brave blunderers. We want peace. You believe in arbitration, but remember you will arbitrate much better if you are righteous and also strong. The undeveloped resource in time of war is like an undeveloped gold mine in a Wall Street crisis. We want a mobile force of reasonable size, with the right kind of men behind the guns. You want your navy always ready. We can be ready and strong, without being aggressive. We want a good navy but not necessarily the largest. If we had been reasonably ready, there would have been no war in Europe. Money is not the sinews of war, but the sinews of war are the body and souls of men."

The government will get back to the shipper and the manufacturer to build up our business and our merchant marine," he continued. "Our shipping laws are such that we cannot operate our ships as cheaply as other countries can. Our men get a living wage and it cannot be reduced, and plans must be worked out whereby ships can be leased or sold under conditions which will make it profitable for the merchants to operate them, and the government stand the loss. Today we are operating under governmental restrictions which handicap us in competition with other countries."

"We want a dignified foreign policy, we want to keep highly developed experts in the field. Many of the conditions at the root of the late war came about through commercial animosity. Our government is going to try to get behind our foreign trade, and see to it that our attachés are such as have a clear understanding of the situation. Don't underestimate what is before the government and private business. They have got to go hand in hand to carry out our foreign policy. We do not want any League of Nations which will deprive us of our freedom of action. We must decide upon peace and war. We want to exercise our influence for a permanent peace and somewhere we must do our part."

#### CLOSE TRADE RELATIONS URGED

Mexican Commercial Men on Tour Entertained by Chamber of Commerce of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In the interest of better and closer trade relations between the United States and Mexico, the "good will committee" of the Confederation of Mexican Chambers of Commerce, which is now on a tour of the United States, met members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in this city yesterday. This committee has already visited the Pacific coast and northwest, the middle west, New England, and New York. The delegation will leave Washington tomorrow for St. Louis and several cities in Texas.

"Friendship which is bound up by commercial ties is everlasting," declared Fernando Leal Novelo, president of the Mexican Confederation, at the luncheon tendered the delegation by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. "We trust that one of the immediate results of this mission will be the establishment of closer commercial relations in the near future. The Mexican Confederation looks forward to cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and with the Pan-American Union. We hope to have telephone communication between here and Mexico City soon, as you will have with Cuba next Monday."

The active business men of Mexico have taken an important part in the commercial interchange between the two countries. One of the principal points of the new program will be the extension and strengthening of trade relations with other countries, especially the United States, which we consider one of the most important countries with which we have to deal."

Joseph H. Dufresne, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said in reply: "We are closer to you from Mexico than to the business interests of many foreign countries. You have many things of the greatest value to us, and we know you. You know us, and we know you. We cannot be too well acquainted. On this visit you are making to the United States, you are rendering a great service to your country."

Previous to the luncheon the mission visited the Pan-American Union building, where they were welcomed by Dr. L. S. Rowe, director-general,

and the Department of Commerce, where they met Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

Americans Placed at Disadvantage Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Representatives of the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City yesterday called upon Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and placed before him some of the hardships to which American business men in Mexico are subjected. For example, freight from Atlantic ports costs more than from Hamburg. Another difficulty is found in the income taxes which American firms abroad must pay in the United States, while at the same time, they are obliged to pay the local taxes in the places where they are carrying on their business. No other country requires this double payment of taxes, and the Americans, therefore, are at a great disadvantage with their competitors.

Mr. Hoover expressed himself as being in sympathy with the effort to gain legislation which would relieve them of this burden.

#### CENTRAL AMERICAN NATION ASSURED

Ratification of Federation Treaty by Guatemala Is Announced in Washington—Action Completes the Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The National Legislative Assembly of Guatemala yesterday ratified the treaty signed at San José, Costa Rica, on January 17, by representatives of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Dr. Julio Bianchi, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, announced late last night that the hearing, and the board announced that other railroads will also be submitted to it before April 20.

The order states that the carriers

will be allowed eight hours for oral presentation and arguments.

Twenty railroads have announced

their intention of representation at

the hearing, and the board announced

that other railroads will also be repre-

sented.

Other railroads besides the New

York Central which have brought re-

quests for wage reductions to the

board are: Boston & Maine; Chicago,

Indians & Western; New York, New

England & Hartford; St. Louis & San

Francisco; Chicago Great Western;

Denver & San Luis; Boston & Al-

laska; Ann Arbor; Boston Terminal;

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie; Gulf Coast

Lines; Buffalo; Rochester & Pitts-

burgh; Toledo & Ohio Central; Det-

roit & Mackinaw; Rutland Railroad;

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western;

Lehigh Valley; Atchison, Topeka &

Santa Fe; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe;

Chicago & Northwest; Indiana Har-

bor; Lehigh & New

England; Maine Central; Cleveland;

Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and

its subsidiaries.

Refutation of the charges by W. W.

Atterbury, vice-president of the Penn-

sylvania Lines, that the national

agreements were forced upon the Ad-

ministration through threats of

strikes, was made by Frank Mac-

Namay, assistant director of divisional

operations, mechanical department,

under the United States Railway Ad-

ministration, who was the only wit-

ness examined on Wednesday. Mr.

MacNamay represented the govern-

ment in the negotiations which re-

sulted in the national agreements with

the employees which they now seek

to have abrogated. He said that "the

agreements resulted in a substantial

increase in shop production, which im-

proved the railroad situation by mov-

ing business which had piled up, par-

ticularly in the east."

#### RAILROAD WAGE REDUCTION DENIED

Federal Board Refuses Request of New York Central for a Temporary Cut—Hearing on Whole Subject on April 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Determination of what shall constitute a just and reasonable wage for common labor on the railroads of the country will be made by the United States Railway Labor Board after a hearing called for April 18.

This announcement was made by the

board yesterday with the denial of the

petition of the New York Central Rail-

road Company for a temporary reduc-

tion of about 25 per cent in wages of

its unskilled labor. The dispute be-

tween the New York Central and its

employees will be heard when the

cases of the other railroads are heard.

The order of the board requires the

written evidence of both parties to be

submitted to it before April 20.

The order states that the carriers

will be allowed eight hours for oral

presentation and arguments.

Twenty railroads have announced

their intention of representation at

the hearing, and the board announced

that other railroads will also be repre-

sented.

The Department of State has

washed its hands of him. The only question

before it was whether he had a right

to enter the country as a political

refugee. It has been said that the

wicked see when no man pursueth,

and the State Department, while not

characterizing Mr. O'Callaghan as

wicked, is distinctly of opinion that

he claims to be fleeing when no one is

pursuing him and that he, therefore,

cannot claim asylum in this country.

What remains to be determined is

whether Mr. O'Callaghan violated the

laws when he entered the United

States as a stowaway, having disre-

garded the legal requirements regard-

ing passport, and if so, what is to be

done about it. The State Department

refused last January to waive pass-

port regulations in favor of Mr.

O'Callaghan and ordered him deported.

It was in that emergency that William

B. Wilson, then Secretary of Labor,

&lt;p

## The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!  
Every man is odd!

Jo in the Wilderness

Last evening we visited Jack and Jo. This was the first time we had seen them since they had gone into a life partnership. Jo was brighter and browner than ever and bubbling over with news. Jack grinned, shrugged his shoulders apologetically over his wife's exuberance and heroism (to coin a reasonable word) and showed remarkable restraint in the editing of her remarks. To an old moseback like himself a woman tenderfoot must have appeared particularly tender. But she had "made good," which was the chief thing, and surely she must tell us all about it or explode.

"There were 22 in the party, to say nothing of me. You see 'me' had no business, real or otherwise, to be there, being strictly-against government rules and regulations, and therefore the less we talk about it the better. Listen, we went into the woods May 30 and didn't get out till October 1. It was some roughing it, believe me."

"Won't you begin at the beginning?" I implored.

Sure, Jack was chief of the survey party and had to run a base line through a howling wilderness somewhere north of The Pass. We started on the Hudson's Bay Railway. Its two coaches, passengers and everything, reminded me of the train Alice encountered in her dream. The track hadn't been repaired since it was built, and we had to crawl around the curves or go into the ditch. One or two engines had already made this mistake, as their corrodin g hulks plainly told us, and engines were a sort of luxury up there, too."

"Passengers?" queried Ann. "Now who would—"

"Oh, they weren't commercial travelers, or women and children, you know. They were all trappers returning with big bank-rolls or prospectors, or miners—Indians, breeds and Scottish. Civilization had scarcely more than scratched their manners. One might have been in the Bear Harte mining camp. The orange peels, paper, and what not, were soon ankle-deep about the floor. They tried hard, however, to lower their voices and delete their vernacular, that is whenever they remembered. I didn't care. We hopped off at Mile 82, tramped 11 miles to Weskasko Lake and were held up by ice."

"And it was nearly June!"

"It's cold up there. There's ice a few inches below the surface of the soil the year round. It's very convenient for the cook. His butter, meat, etc., can always be kept cool, and you can have icewater for the digging. A wind soon broke up the lake ice and then we launched four big freight canoes, each carrying a ton, besides the men."

"Well, we worked pretty much the same way all summer through, paddling, portaging, making camp and unmaking it again, chaining, cutting, carrying and caching. We went considerably straighter than the crow of bee flies, through burnt lands, over morasses, across rivers and lakes and mountains, leaving a slash through the wilderness that looked, in a photograph, like a ruled chalk mark. It never swerved a hairbreadth."

"To be exact," corrected Jack, "it had a variation of 63 feet in 90 miles. We took our bearings from Polaris at midday."

"We only made about a mile a day. But that meant that every second or third day we had to pack up the whole outfit and push on ahead of the line so that home and cool would be conveniently at hand toward sunset. Of course I carried my share of the druff, rain or shine. I was dressed in either overalls or canvas waders, flannel shirt and shapacka and looked just about as tough as the rest. I reckon I got just about as tough too, before the summer was over."

Here Jack winked at us, unknown to the "tough."

"Lots of hardships!" I suggested.

"I should say. Carrying your pack on a survey line, especially in sultry weather, is no cinch. Then our grub almost gave out and for three days the boys were hunting about for a cache of food that had been brought in the winter before. Old Tom, the cook, was getting pretty anxious. I can tell you, and Ellis the Indian cook, almost forgot to show his white teeth. Then we found it, and how we enjoyed Tom's pie and cake. Tom, by the way, was the sweetest thing in the woods world. He let me convert the bread-bin into a bakk on occasion. You see the rivers and lakes were colder than Greenland, even in the hottest weather. And it must have required a lot of patience to have your kitchen—it was a big cooktent—continually upset. How neatly he got his tin strung up and his sheet-iron stove propped and his dish-pans convenient to hand on a flat stump! In 48 hours the camp must be wrecked, converted into boxes and bundles and transported to another site. But most exasperating of all were the whiskyjacks. The whiskyjacks are the thieves of the wilderness and the instant one's back is turned they are up to their tricks, swiping meat, biscuits, sugar, anything from the table and fluttering up to a branch just beyond your reach to devour it. It's a big, fat, gray

bird. Every camper knows it, to his cost."

"That reminds me. We got close up to a black bear one day, much to its disgust, and we saw lots of moose and caribou. Once we paddled along beside a swimming moose. It swam so fast it left a wake behind it."

"But I suspect that you were glad when the trip was over," said Ann. "Think of four months in trousers and country socks!"

"Woods clothes are the most comfortable in the world. I only wish they would become fashionable in New York. I admit though I was a trifle lonely for the piano and my books. But you see I now have these in addition to an experience that is mighty worth while. My whole viewpoint seems to have undergone a transformation. Household cares, for instance, no longer bother me. I guess you would call it a broader horizon."

"She learnt to bake biscuit, too," grinned Jack. "What about a game of chess?"

The next we knew Ann was asleep on the sofa and Jill was setting the breakfast table in advance. We decided to call it a draw.

## THE SPADEFoot TOAD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

My city friend and I were walking across a soggy meadow last May, deep in pleasant happenings. Miss Lynn would look out of her window and imperiously signal to the Vicar to stop as she wanted him to match a silk cord or some worsted, her Suffolk voice rising and falling in that rhythm that brings a tug to the heart of the East-English wherever he may be.

Quarterly Reviews and the Magazine Club, over which she presided, would be touched upon and The Times, with a very big T, quoted. Would the Vicar get her such and such a book at Loder's? As she talked her face was lighted up with the light of youth. She looked so handsome, no wonder Fitzgerald called her "my old beauty, Mary Lynn!"

A sick and Rufus started off again, not stopping at the respectful greeting of Mr. Turtell, as his predecessor would have done. Mr. Turtell was the horse-gentler, such a much nicer word than horse-breaker. Gentle by name and gentle by nature, his cottage with its low rooms and old-fashioned furniture contained all Darwin's works; it was he who lent an omnivorous little girl who was often at the Vicarage "The Origin of Species," her first introduction to the subject of evolution, which seemed to be disturbing her betters at the time. She felt it must be all right, for who knew more of animals than her friend, Mr. Turtell, or could handle the subject more carefully?

But Rufus is flying along the road to Woodbridge with a slight inclination to turn up toward Laven Lodge and the Moors. Thinking better of it he proceeds, then suddenly stops short of his own accord as a beloved figure on a black horse, in rather a whirlwind, reins up and shouts greetings to the occupants of the dog-cart.

He essayed facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

"What about it?" Some city friends are infuriating out-of-doors. "About it? Why, man, you are looking at a Spadefoot toad!"

He abominated facetiousness. "Pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr. Spadefoot," I checked him.

"You, my motor-dodging friend, have become today one of the half-score men of this Commonwealth of Connecticut who have seen a Spadefoot toad!"

## FRANCE ASKS AID TO FULFILL MISSION

Rene Viviani Makes Appeals in New York in Behalf of his Country on Basis of International Justice and Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Rene Viviani made two appeals in behalf of France here yesterday. Before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at noon and the Alliance Francaise at night he pleaded his country's cause.

To the business men he said that France wanted international help to permit her to continue her great mission in the world.

"France needs help," he said, "not only for her internal problem, though even if abandoned by everybody on earth, she would fight bravely to re-establish her life, but for her great international mission which she has carried on throughout the centuries, which will have to be suspended if we have to devote ourselves to paying off the debt we owe. We will pay it, for the children are ready to pay the obligations their fathers have incurred, but the reparations problem is an international situation, based on justice and interest, and on both accounts the United States, we know, is on the side with us. France has already resumed much of its economic activity, nearly 70 per cent of normal, but this has been and will be a hard task, unless we have your help."

Of the recent American note to Germany he said: "We are also much cheered by that well-conceived note of your Secretary of State, who can tell the truth to Germany." Whole World Interested

Mr. Viviani said that the reparations questions interested not France and Germany alone, but the whole world, because peace could come only when the economic balance, "which brings forth the moral balance," was re-established. He drew a vivid picture of the destruction wrought in France, giving figures to prove its extent.

"Immediately after a war," he said, "which was caused by German imperialism and militarism, the first claim which may possibly be formulated by those forced to contract debts is reimbursement of the war expenses. There is in history the example of a war which was concluded otherwise. In 1871, for a war which lasted six months, France paid 5,000,000,000 francs, which did not include one cent for any reparation. That war also had been fought on the French soil. If instead of having been the victors we had been the vanquished we would have found no magnanimity. Nevertheless, the Allies and ourselves do not insist on receiving one cent for the war expenses, which amount to 1,000,000,000,000 francs, and which Germany is unable to pay. We only claim that the military pensions to our widows and to our mutilated men, as well as the reparations of the occupied departments, should be paid in nature or in cash by Germany."

## German Responsibility

It was the right of nations to the reparation of the prejudice caused to a citizen, the private right, that France could not obtain, under the pretext that the sums were too high. But was it not a fact that the price of everything on earth had risen during the war? It was the very consequence of the war, and Germany, who had accepted the responsibilities for the war, must be responsible for its consequences.

Some had said that the claim of France was exaggerated. This was untrue. The French experts, since the treaty, had lowered, particularly in the recent Paris conference, their claim and reduced their right. France abandoned more than one-third of what she had the right to ask for.

She proved by examples the accuracy of the bills of France. Mr. Viviani insisted on the justice and moderation of the French claims. He asked if this international problem would have a solution consistent with the interests of justice. He showed by figures how France, in spite of her wounds, had worked since the armistice, and with what courage she had begun to re-establish her interior economic life.

## Heavy French Taxes

"How has the French nation been able to build herself up in so short a time? How could she give this magnificent example?" exclaimed Mr. Viviani. "She succeeded by imposing on herself the burden of formidable taxes. In addition France pays what Germany is entitled to pay, that is, 4,000,000,000 francs for pensions and 12,000,000,000 every year for the occupied departments. Thus France, who has never desired war and has been fighting for herself and for the other peoples, is spending now 43,000,000,000 francs instead of 8,000,000,000, as formerly. Every French citizen pays taxes five times bigger than before the war. The government had the intense joy of realizing last January that the commercial balance of France was about 1,300,000,000 francs for exports and an equal sum for imports. This statement proves the vitality of France and shows her admirable energy, to which the world must grant its esteem and respect."

Mr. Viviani insisted on the international aspect of the problem. France, the victim, was not going to pay the debts which had been accepted by Germany. The exterior debt of France amounted to \$3,000,000,000 francs, the exterior debt of Germany to \$3,000,000,000 of paper marks. France was obliged, for her own defense, to contract a debt of 23,000,000,000 francs gold, while Germany only contracted

a debt of 200,000,000 of francs gold, 153 times less than France.

Germany had no burden and had not raised her railway taxes. She had given to her former non-commissioned officers public functions, with good salaries, and by this action had enlarged the number of her officials. When the majority of her private citizens became rich she organized the State's deficit. If the world wished to be the unmoved and silent spectator of this scandal, if those who had fought for right were capable of losing interest for right itself, France could still be willing to face her destinies. She had contracted debts, she would pay them. She only asked to be helped morally, in order to receive the sum which Germany owed to her. She invited the other nations to take into consideration that after being forced to concentrate her efforts on herself, to re-establish alone her balance, she would not be the only nation badly hurt from the moral and economic crisis. The whole world would suffer through that situation. The United States had already understood this and in the loyal and energetic note recently delivered to the American Government to Germany she showed, as everybody had expected, that she should not desert the cause of justice.

## DRY DRIVE ORDERED IN NEW YORK CITY

Appointment of 1000 Additional Patrolmen Asked and Special Appropriation of \$100,000 to Cover the Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Written instructions for enforcement of the state liquor laws as amended have been issued to all police precincts by Richard J. Enright, Commissioner of Police, who has also asked the Board of Estimate for appointment of 1000 additional patrolmen and a special \$100,000 appropriation to cover what he says are necessary expenses in getting evidence. He has transferred 200 uniformed patrolmen to plain-clothes duty, in order better to enforce the laws, and each of the 22 district inspectors has had his staff of 15 increased by 10.

Gov. N. L. Miller has put the matter of enforcement squarely up to the police department, insisting that the law not only can but must be enforced.

Commissioner Enright notified precinct commanders of the abrogation of the rules preventing policemen from entering saloons to make arrests for alleged violations of the excise law. Patrolmen are free to enter saloons where they suspect liquor is being sold, and to make arrests just as they would for any serious offense.

## Summary Arrests by Policemen

Any patrolman can now make a summary arrest when he obtains evidence of possession of intoxicating liquor. Assistant District Attorney Unger has demanded \$500 bail from each defendant requesting delay in hearing and \$1000 in each case where hearing was waived and the accused held for general sessions.

Concerning home brew, John A. Leach, First Deputy Police Commissioner, has been quoted as saying that a man's home is his castle, but not his brewery.

Commissioner Enright's written instructions provide for summary arrests in cases where police officers know of violations of the law, of persons transporting liquor without duly signed permits, and of persons obstructing such officers in their duty. Salute without warrant is provided for in cases where persons are found illegally manufacturing or bartering intoxicating liquor outside of their homes.

## Help of Anti-Saloon League

As it is the policy of the Anti-Saloon League to help and cooperate with the duly constituted authorities, it begins that policy here, now that the entire prohibition enforcement code is safe, by acquiescing in the specific proposal of the district attorneys, which provides for the disposition of liquor cases in the court of special sessions, while at the same time saving all other processes for possible emergency use.

The league was opposed to the proposition that the Governor veto the Prohibition Enforcement Bill, having to do with procedure, thus jeopardizing everything else contained in it, merely to secure an amendment upon the one point urged by the district attorneys of New York City. But the league has no objection to the amendment respecting procedure and jurisdiction when offered as a separate bill. Governor Miller is said to be in favor of the proposed amendment, and to have promised prompt action.

Robert H. Johnston, head of the appeals bureau of the district attorney's office, says that if a smashing attack is made for six months, he believes that thereafter there will be only sporadic violations of the prohibition law, and that strict enforcement will do away with whatever contempt may now be felt for the law.

## PLYMOUTH ROCK IS UNDER LOCK AND KEY

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts — For the second time within four months Plymouth Rock was moved yesterday. On December 21, after the canopy over the rock was torn down the boulder was moved about 50 feet. Three guards have watched over it night and day since. To do away with these guards the rock was again moved yesterday and placed in a brick building at the corner of North and Water Streets. The windows have been barred and the door securely locked.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY IN FINANCIAL PLIGHT

Grand Trunk's Request for Government Advance Is Refused Pending Transfer—Company May Go Into Liquidation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Correspondence between the Canadian Government and Sir Alfred Smithers, chairman of the Grand Trunk Board of directors, which was tabled in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, indicates that the government is standing firm in its attitude with regard to the acquisition of the system. The correspondence extends from February 9 last, and is still continuing, the government holding strongly to the position that it will make no further advances on account of the Grand Trunk Railway, except payments, if any, for which it is obliged by law, until the system has come into the government's possession.

The government, on the other hand, has been informed that the handing over of the railway before the award of the board of arbitration, now sitting, is given, is "so unreasonable that the board of directors could not recommend it" and that as to the transfer of the preference and ordinary stock to the government, "the bondholders would certainly not consent to transfer their holdings until the final award."

## System Transferred

It was owing to the financial position in which the Grand Trunk Railway found itself as a result of the war, that the Canadian Government decided to step in and take over the whole of the system. Following negotiations which took place between the company and the Dominion Government, legislation was introduced in the Canadian Parliament authorizing the government to take over the whole affairs of the company. This legislation which was given the royal assent in May, 1920, transferred the company to the Government of Canada.

A board of arbitration was then set up under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Cassels of the Exchequer Court of Canada with Sir Thomas White, former Minister of Finance, representing the Dominion Government and William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, the share holders of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The board was to fix one value of the first, second and third preference stocks, and the common stock of the company amounting to £27,073,431. The government also became responsible for the interest on the debenture stock.

Under the terms of the agreement between the government and the company it was stipulated that the transfer of the property of the company should take place within nine months of the appointment of the board of arbitration. This period expires next Saturday.

## Payments Not Made

In the meantime, however, interest payments which fell due on April 1 remain unpaid. To pay such interest, Sir Alfred Smithers declares, under the circumstances, to be "impossible." On March 29 last he cabled declaring that in the event of the government persisting in its attitude, the position would be most grave, and that if default occurred, it would be considered as a default of the Canadian Government. In the last cable on the file, Arthur Meighen, the Premier, advises Sir Alfred as follows: "If you desire to have the bill passed in the House of Commons, you will reach Washington tomorrow, and I shall confer with him and arrange for speedy consideration in both Houses. I am gratified that the Administration has decided to ask for the immediate consideration of this measure to give the country a budget system."

President Wilson's veto of the bill was because of the provision authorizing the dismissal of the comptroller-general, provided for in the act, by Congress. The President then held that the Executive and not Congress should have the power of discharge, since he had the power of appointment.

The original budget bill provided that a two-thirds vote of Congress might dismiss the comptroller-general, the proposed chief accounting officer of the government.

The bill was redrafted to meet the objections of the President, but was never passed in its modified form.

It is learned that Senator McCormick has submitted to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, the language in the original bill which brought the Wilson veto. If Mr. Daugherty holds there is nothing unconstitutional in this method of dispensing with the services of a comptroller-general, the section probably will be restored in the budget bill.

## Delay Asked by Company

In this cable he declared that it was the unanimous opinion of counsel that, under the agreement as sanctioned by the shareholders and approved by Parliament, "we cannot legally transfer the management under the present circumstances." He suggested the probability of a legal arrangement which would be satisfactory alike to the government and the board.

"We have every desire," he stated, "to meet the government if possible, and I respectfully and urgently beg the government to meet our payments due on April 1, and thus give breathing time to try to come to some arrangement. We are inundated with inquiries and I cannot exaggerate the feeling that will be created in London if the payments are not made."

On April 9 (next Saturday) the time for the award expires. After

that, in event of both parties remaining obdurate, the whole business will be in the air, and the Grand Trunk will be faced with liquidation. The agreement, says Sir Alfred Smithers, renders financing by the company impossible. "We have," he says, "no securities available, and I am informed that the government will not permit us either to issue notes, contract new obligations, or increase our overdrafts at the banks without the government's express approval."

## Delay Alleged

"When the government appointed members on the board of management it was universally considered that the government had assumed responsibility for financing the company, and the government evidently agreed to this by financing various payments for principal and interest as they arose. If payment can be made the minimum of harm will have been done."

The government has complained throughout that the proceedings of the Grand Trunk in connection with the arbitration have been dilatory and unsatisfactory, and that the conduct of the arbitration was progressing with inexplicable tardiness. Financial demands have been heavy, and it was decided that there should be no further extension until the government came into possession of the system, so that plans for its co-ordination with the Canadian National Railways may be proceeded with at once. These were expressed on Wednesday that before Saturday some kind of compromise will at least have been

## TARIFF PROGRAM GIVEN PRECEDENCE

Farmers Emergency Bill to Be Introduced When Congress Meets—Then Anti-Dumping and American Valuation Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Since it became probable that the revision of taxation would have to give way to the tariff in the special session of Congress, discussion among congressmen and other government officials has dealt with the various phases of the tariff question that would be likely to have the preference and what the effect of increased duties would be on home domestic production and foreign sales.

There are four protective measures pending before the House Ways and Means Committee: The farmers emergency tariff, the anti-dumping bill, the American valuation bill, and the general tariff revision. All of these have the purpose of increasing the level of duties on imports.

The farmers have been assured that they will be taken care of and J. W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, plans to have the farmers emergency tariff bill introduced on the first day of the new session of Congress. This is practically the same bill passed by the last session of Congress and vetoed by President Wilson.

## Anti-Dumping Bill

The anti-dumping bill is considered of great protective importance. The United States, being the only country that has any money to spend, will be flooded with foreign-made goods, it is said. If there is not some way to keep them out, Great Britain has a law of this kind and the United States has one in operation now, but it is a war-time measure and will be nullified by the making of peace with Germany.

The proposed measure provides for levying a special duty on goods offered at prices below the cost of production here or in otherwise unfair competition with American products. It will be brought up in Congress immediately after the farmers emergency bill and is expected to go through without opposition.

There is some confusion over and considerable opposition to the American valuation bill, which proposes to take the selling price of goods in the United States rather than the selling price in a foreign country as the basis for customs duties. The American selling price being much higher than the foreign, the result would be a flat increase in all tariff rates.

Senator McCormick immediately has his plan to put the budget bill through during the first two weeks of the extra session. The influence of the Administration behind the budget bill, it is believed, undoubtedly will force quick action, although a number of Republican Senators are said to have favored postponement until December.

"I shall offer the bill vetoed by President Wilson," said Senator McCormick, "and expect prompt action in it in both Houses. It is my understanding that Chairman Good of the House Appropriations Committee will reach Washington tomorrow, and I shall confer with him and arrange for speedy consideration in both Houses. I am gratified that the Administration has decided to ask for the immediate consideration of this measure to give the country a budget system."

President Wilson's veto of the budget bill during the past session was because of the provision authorizing the dismissal of the comptroller-general, provided for in the act, by Congress. The President then held that the Executive and not Congress should have the power of discharge, since he had the power of appointment.

The original budget bill provided that a two-thirds vote of Congress might dismiss the comptroller-general, the proposed chief accounting officer of the government.

The bill was redrafted to meet the objections of the President, but was never passed in its modified form.

It is learned that Senator McCormick has submitted to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, the language in the original bill which brought the Wilson veto. If Mr. Daugherty holds there is nothing unconstitutional in this method of dispensing with the services of a comptroller-general, the section probably will be restored in the budget bill.

The bill was redrafted to meet the objections of the President, but was never passed in its modified form.

It is learned that Senator McCormick has submitted to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, the language in the original bill which brought the Wilson veto. If Mr. Daugherty holds there is nothing unconstitutional in this method of dispensing with the services of a comptroller-general, the section probably will be restored in the budget bill.

The bill was redrafted to meet the objections of the President, but was never passed in its modified form.

It is learned that Senator McCormick has submitted to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, the language in the original bill which brought the Wilson veto. If Mr. Daugherty holds there is nothing unconstitutional in this method of dispensing with the services of a comptroller-general, the section probably will be restored in the budget bill.

The bill was redrafted to meet the objections of the President, but was never passed in its modified form.

It is learned that Senator McCormick has submitted to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, the language in the original bill which brought the Wilson veto. If Mr. Daugherty holds there is nothing unconstitutional in this method of dispensing with the services of a comptroller-general, the section probably will be restored in the budget bill.

The bill was redrafted to meet the objections of the President, but was never passed in its modified form.

It is learned that Senator McCormick has submitted to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, the language in the original bill which brought the Wilson veto. If Mr. Daugherty holds there is nothing unconstitutional in this method of dispensing with the services of a comptroller-general, the section probably will be restored in the budget bill.

The bill was redrafted to meet the objections of the President, but was never passed in its modified form.

It is learned that Senator McCormick has submitted to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, the language in the original bill which brought the Wilson veto. If Mr. Daugherty holds there is nothing unconstitutional in this method of dispensing with the services of a comptroller-general, the section probably will be restored in the budget bill.

The bill was redrafted to meet the objections of the President, but was never passed in its modified form.

It is learned that Senator McCormick has submitted to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, the language in the original bill which brought the Wilson veto. If Mr. Daugherty holds there is nothing unconstitutional in this method of dispensing with the services of a comptroller-general, the section probably will be restored in the budget bill.

The bill was redrafted to meet the objections of the President, but was never passed in its modified form.

It is learned that Senator McCormick has submitted to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, the language in the original bill which brought the

## COLOMBIA TREATY FORCES ARRAYED

Views of Former President Roosevelt, Expressed in Letter to Senator Fall in 1917, Used by Proponents and Objectors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Letters exchanged in March, 1917, between former President Theodore Roosevelt and A. B. Fall, now Secretary of the Interior and then a United States Senator, relative to the framing of a treaty with Colombia, have been brought to light. These letters will be used by the advocates of ratification of the Colombian treaty to show that the former President had at the time the letters were written become an advocate of ratification.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, majority leader of the Senate, is expected to produce this correspondence when he opens the fight for ratification on the convening of Congress. Opponents of ratification, who are cognizant of the existence of the letters in question, have collected evidence collateral to the letters, culled from the statements made in executive sessions of the Senate and elsewhere to show that the commercial treaty with Colombia which Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Fall were discussing at that time had no relation whatever to the present compact for financial compensation to Colombia.

It appears from the collateral evidence in question that both Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Fall urged that in any treaty of commerce with the Colombian Government there should be no discrimination in favor of Colombia, and if there was a money compensation it should be made for buying out from Colombia certain islands which have a strategic value at the entrance of the Panama Canal.

### Fall Plan Outlined

In a letter to Colonel Roosevelt dated March 18, 1917, Mr. Fall said in part:

"I have suggested that the Colombian Government itself approach this government upon the theory that the old treaty of '46 with Granada is inapplicable in many respects, and that a new treaty of commerce, amity, neutrality, etc., should be negotiated, and the distinct provisions which I have referred to should be incorporated.

"You will note that I insist that no special favors discriminatory in character, should be granted to Colombia for transit through the canal, except on special agreements that we shall defend Colombia's neutrality, using her ports, etc., in the event of war between this and any other country.

"If Colombia adopts this last proposition, then we should be able to negotiate treaties with the other Latin-American countries along identical lines, and by this means, indirectly, through their adherence to the Monroe Doctrine.

"I am not in favor of any treaties binding us any more closely to the Latin-American countries than would be done along the lines of the general agreement as to neutrality, with specific reciprocal agreements along the lines suggested to Colombia."

### Colonel Roosevelt's View

In his answer to the Fall letter, Colonel Roosevelt supported the main propositions made by the present Secretary of the Interior, to the effect that the treaty of Colombia should be an ordinary treaty of amity and commerce; that there should be no discrimination in favor of Colombia in the use of the canal, and that payment should be the price of securing for the United States the strategic islands referred to.

Colonel Roosevelt's letter, dated March 21, said in part:

"I greatly liked your statement about the Colombia treaty. It is very strong. I, of course, most earnestly hope that your negotiations for a new and proper treaty will be successful. The proposition on the last two pages seems to me to be eminently right. I feel exactly as you do about the type of treaty we should have with these Latin-American countries.

"Root takes substantially your view. He is going down to Washington, I understand, not long hence, and I think that it would be well for you to see him if possible. You keep in touch with Lodge and Kellogg, do you not? If some such treaty as you suggest could be negotiated it would be a capital thing. It seems to me that Lodge and Kellogg could help you work it out.

"They feel very strongly that the Administration may get through a new treaty, if some of the objectionable matter is eliminated, and of course I would have much preferred some kind of a treaty that was good enough to warrant our supporting it—as would be eminently the case if your suggestion were adopted."

## ALL AMERICAN DAY IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—"All-American Day," commemorating the country's entrance into the war, was celebrated in this city yesterday. The beginning of the business day found the city gay with flags and bunting, and Legion posts combined with the municipality and civic bodies to make the event a memorable one. The underlying note of patriotism throughout the observance was "war against enemies within," and this sentiment found its way into the addresses of the various speakers. City employees and school children enjoyed a half holiday, although business generally went on uninterrupted.

Aside from a patriotic rally of school children in Independence Square at

3 o'clock and an address to the Poor Richard Club Rear Admiral W. S. Benson earlier in the day, the exercises for the most part were held in the evening. They started with a big parade on Broad Street at 7:30 and mass meetings at the Academy of Music and the Metropolitan Opera House. The speakers at these meetings were Gen. J. J. Pershing, Admiral R. E. Coontz, Mrs. Corinne Douglas Robinson, Gov. W. C. Sproul, Mayor H. H. Moore and others.

## EPIDEMIC SEEN AS ANNUAL SCARE

Such Reports Said Always to Arise in New Jersey When Sentiment Is Stirred Against Compulsory Vaccination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The State Board of Health has sent letters to local boards throughout the State advising that vaccination be imposed upon public school children and teachers to avoid the spread of what the board regards as an outbreak of smallpox in Hudson and Bergen counties.

The board is acting on the theory that one case of smallpox in North Carolina caused the cases in Montclair in December 1919, and that from these the cases came in Belleville in March, 1920, and in Essex, Bergen and Passaic counties last June and July. According to the doctors about 49 cases have now been discovered, but anti-vaccinationists say that something like 30 of these are cases of chicken pox and the board itself says that "the true character of the disease was not recognized by physicians who treated the earlier cases, hence no preventive measures were instituted."

D. C. Bowen, chief of the Bureau of Local Health Administration, in a report to the board, severely criticized the local health departments and the board has urged restrictive measures at once. The Bowen report said that the public must be aroused to realize that vaccination was the only means by which smallpox could be eradicated when once well established in densely populated communities and that more efficient local health organizations must be established.

But since there is no state law under which the state board can compel vaccination, it has called upon the local boards to compel it by local orders. Experience has shown that not all local boards are eager to follow such advice. The state board claims that in communities where compulsory vaccination has previously been enforced by local order few cases have occurred among school children; the opposite, they say, being true of districts where vaccination was not imposed by compulsion.

Opponents imply that the state board urges vaccination for school children and teachers because this portion of the community can be more easily reached under education as well as under so-called health laws.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—"All this is simply an attempt to backfire public opinion against the anti-compulsory vaccination bill which we have had introduced in the Legislature," said Dr. J. C. Corleis, president of the New Jersey Anti-Vaccination Society, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor for his opinion on the action of the State Board of Health.

"We know that it is a fact that invariably when there has been any action against compulsory vaccination a smallpox or other scare has always been promulgated like this. As soon as the public begins to listen seriously to the educational campaigns carried on by anti-vaccinationists, the so-called epidemics and state and local demands for vaccinating all the school children willy-nilly develop.

"In this state now I understand there are something like 30 cases of chicken pox and perhaps a half dozen of these have turned out to be smallpox. Who is right? The doctors who made the first diagnosis or those who made the second?

"But the thing has been seized upon to throw up a smoke screen against our anti-compulsory vaccination bill and we find the State Board of Health urging local boards to compel vaccination. It might be noted that the State Board of Education has never pretended to compel vaccination as a prerequisite to school attendance, but has left anything in this nature to be done by the local boards."

Another informant who makes it his business to follow such matters said that this was "the usual scare," and that such a campaign, cropped up whenever there was an anti-vaccination bill.

## NEW YORK BILLS AGAINST RADICALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—While six bills were introduced in the Legislature last year against so-called seditionists, this year only two have been brought forward. One of these, according to the Socialists, would put the Rand School of Social Science in New York out of existence, and the other would require teachers to subscribe to a character and loyalty test. The first would amend the education law, and provides that "no person, firm, corporation, association or society shall maintain or operate any school without being granted a license from the University of the State of New York. License shall not be granted for the conduct of any school where it shall appear that the instruction proposed to be given includes the teaching of the doctrine that organized governments shall be overthrown by force, violence or unlawful means."

## FLY'S-EYE VIEW OF THE OPERA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There are nooks and crannies of this world that mere folks are never called on to fill. One might, for instance, pass a lifetime in New York without chancing to sit in one of those top boxes at the Manhattan Opera House when the Chicago Opera Company is there and every chair is in demand; or in any such sky-parlor box in the older theater buildings of the town where the feathers on the ladies' hats dust the toes of plaster Cupids and Venuses. One might even pass a lifetime without ever meeting anyone who had sat up there or who might know anyone who had a cousin who once sat up there and who got his ticket through having delivered a freshly pressed suit at Mr. Muratore's door at the exact moment when that gentleman's valet was feeling in the most generous high spirits. And so one may never know first nor second hand nor from the tailor whether or not it is a dizzying experience.

Well, we have sat there, have brought away our share of the dust



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
A panel showing the A, B, C, D of boxes

afternoon when, with a few thousand fellow students, we waited in line from 4 p.m. to be among those present at the opening night of the Russian Ballet! How well we recall the pastries that one of us volunteered to go out to buy as being a suitable dinner, after the most solemn French oaths had been sworn as earnest that no one would usurp his place! And in the final rush, the endless stairs achieved at a bound or so, the immovable corridors and turnings, only to emerge, breathless, into one of those cobwebby, dingy, obscure boxes under the eaves, purely architectural features, where one can neither see nor be seen. Best of all we remember how we experimented, about a dozen of us, until we found that by arranging ourselves at an acute angle, one overlapping the other, an uninterrupted view of the wings on the opposite side of the stage could be obtained and how all went well until it was discovered that somewhere under the heavy end of the line something was stirring! And how it turned out to be a little Frenchman coming up for air! And he, too, had paid for his ticket!

The first time you find yourself in possession of one of these tickets you feel neither disappointment nor elation; you raise an eyebrow and go early. No matter how early you go, however, the seats in the front of the boxes are always filled before you get there—by foreigners of sorts, they look to you—and there is nothing for it but to sit down with a very temporary manner at the back of the box. You make no undignified protest, but indicate by your manner and by frequent reference to your ticket stubs that there has certainly been some mistake. You hold your coat over your arm and your hat in your hand, seeming to indicate that rather than be unpleasant about it and call an usher you mean to return to the box office and exchange your seat for one in the first tier boxes. This detachment from any vulgar interest in the house or the orchestra, and the air of having got in here by mistake anyway, has its effect on those in front who have been selfish and inconsiderate enough to get there earlier than yourself; at any rate by the time the curtain goes up they will have edged themselves about to make room for you. The only possible procedure up here consists in grabbing the lowest chair to be found, preferably one that brings your chin level with the brass rail there to support it. Seize the railing with both hands and, getting a good purchase with the feet, adjust yourself to this fly's-eye view of things; the floor plan laid out so neatly in oblongs and squares will prove to be composed of a large surface of heads, shoulders, and extensive laps filled with opera glasses and hands; in the black pit of the orchestra more heads and the white waistcoat and beautiful hands of the conductor with the score laid out immediately below you, a hundred feet or more, where a good pair of field glasses will enable you to read it easily.

The man in the box underneath yours seems to be Chesterton himself, but by the time the curtain goes up you are accustomed to the fore-shortening and wouldn't change your seat for "chromo." Just the same it is well that Mary Garden is being fore-shortened for you and not Caruso and it soon seems quite as natural and human and advantageous to view the opera upside down as right side up with care.

You can see the conductor's face as he lifts it, which will teach you a deal more about wringing music out of an orchestra than his back ever will, and if you can divert your attention from the revelation of that, you have the expressive hands of the prompter plainly visible over his score. Let alone the fact that you have a top view and working plan of many of the most distinguished of this earth, throwing back their heads and roaring directly at you, you have what they call inside information on all this from your excellent view of what is going on all the time in the wings, where a coach in a plaid cap and a velvet jacket directs from a three-legged stool the chorus and the "supes." The curtain man is a figure that will interest you too. He is evidently some opera fan who has maneuvered to get the job of pushing the curtain back and he sits gaping at the singers to the point of forgetting to run forward with his end of it.

Between the acts the audience behaves in the same fore-shortened manner as the singers, and one of the drawbacks of your position at the opera is that the others in your box have the unfortunate habit of showing

## Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue

322 Superior Avenue, N.E.

CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue

322 Superior Avenue, N.E.

CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue

322 Superior Avenue, N.E.

CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue

322 Superior Avenue, N.E.

CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue

322 Superior Avenue, N.E.

CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue

322 Superior Avenue, N.E.

CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue

322 Superior Avenue, N.E.

CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue

322 Superior Avenue, N.E.

CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue

322 Superior Avenue, N.E.

CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue

322 Superior Avenue, N.E.

CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue

322 Superior Avenue, N.E.

CLEVELAND

Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Chisholm's Walk-Over Boot Shops

511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue

322 Superior Avenue, N.E.

## FRENCH COMMUNIST TRIAL NOTEWORTHY

Great Efforts to Defeat Election of Candidates on Trial for Sedition Succeed—Jury, However, Acquits Communists

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Enormous efforts were made to prevent the triumph of the Communist candidates in the Paris election. Obviously such a triumph would have been extremely significant. It was only by the most extraordinary efforts that Mr. Loriot and Mr. Souvarine, who claim the leadership of the extremists, and are the representatives of Moscow, at Paris, were defeated. It is no light thing that they should each obtain 58,000 votes. That there should be so many voters in one district of Paris who prefer to vote for the Communists rather than for the champions of the Bloc National is, after all, a formidable fact. It should not, however, be supposed that all these voters are Communists. Rather did they wish to register their discontent with the Bloc National. There are many signs which make the competent observer believe that the people of France have become more advanced than the Parliament which was elected on an anti-Bolshevik wave, shortly after the coming into operation of the Versailles Treaty.

Thus, although Mr. Le Corbeiller and Mr. Bonnet, the Bloc National candidates, polled 70,000 votes, the lesson of the election was not lost upon many commentators. Certainly they obtained a substantial enough majority in the end, but their majority is not sufficient to make one forget the considerable doubt that existed for some time before the polling day, nor does it do away with the large number of persons who prefer Communism to Bloc Nationalism.

### Trial Delayed 10 Months

Only a short time ago Communism would have been unable to put up such a fight. Few people knew of Loriot and Souvarine. They were obscure individuals. The government—when the proceedings commenced Mr. Millerand was in power—chose to prosecute them on what was recognized to be a "political crime." Prosecutions of this kind always have the effect of procuring for the accused person a certain popular sympathy. Everybody now knows the names of these Communists, and their doctrines received some kind of hearing.

It so happens that although the men were arrested 10 months ago, after the strikes in May of last year—with which incidentally they had little direct connection—their trial did not take place until the moment of this election. They directed their campaign from prison. All attention was turned on them. It would, in these circumstances, have been surprising had they not made a considerable show.

### Trial Delayed Too Long

But if the Communists lost the election they won the trial. They were a few days later acquitted by a Paris jury. This is surely the beginning of the end of arbitrary action on the part of the authorities. The men had been kept in prison 10 months without trial, and the case, when presented, was so flimsy that no "bourgeois" jury would convict. Further the jury passed a resolution protesting against the long detention of prisoners.

Since the war especially men had been kept in jail for unconscionable periods. There was Dr. Cailloux, who was in jail before his trial for two years, and a deputy, Paul Reunier, who was arrested on suspicion of improper communication with the enemy in November, 1919, is still untried. Whether he is guilty or innocent is not the question. This condemnation by a Paris jury of long "preventive" imprisonment before trial—the demand for habeas corpus—the acquittal even of Communists, are facts that might cause reflection.

**DANISH EMIGRATION STATISTICS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Danish Statistical Department reports that 6300 persons emigrated overseas in 1920 as against 3341 during the preceding year and 793 in 1918. Of these emigrants 4034 were men of whom 1668 were farmers, 917 unskilled workers, 877 artisans and 672 commercial men. Before the war the average annual number of emigrants was from 8000 to 9000.

**SYRIAN PREMIER RESIGNS**  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—In a letter to Jamil Bey El-Ichay, former President of the Syrian Ministry, General Gouraud expressed his sincere regret at hearing of his resignation. The letter was accompanied by a handsome gift which was presented to him by the President of the French Mission in Damascus.

For the Perfectly Appointed Table

## A Dinner Service of Hammered Silver

Quite up-to-the-minute and very beautiful are the new silver services, in designs of hammered work. No wonder they have gained so much favor for this season.

We have a very complete dinner service—from the large covered chop sticks to unique syrup pitchers, as well as attractive vases, both large and small, and fruit dishes and baskets.

Prices are consistent with Newcomb-Endicott quality.

*Newcomb-Endicott Company*

Detroit

## WILL LEAGUE MAKE WAR IMPOSSIBLE?

General Smuts Is Confident League of Nations Will Develop and Attain Fundamental Ideal of Ending Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—"The League of Nations has not sprung from the thoughts of arbitrary workers or thinkers. It did not stand by itself. It has been born out of the events, great losses and sufferings of the war. It is an idea born out of the hearts of the people," declared General Smuts, in addressing a meeting of the League of Nations Union at Johannesburg.

There was then a considerable prospect of this first check being turned into total defeat if only the other Socialist candidates would withdraw in favor of the Communists. The Bloc National was certainly alarmed when the Socialist candidates actually withdrew, asking their supporters to back any kind of candidate rather than the Nationalists.

### No Stone Left Unturned

There were left face to face the two representatives of the extreme parties in the election. Then began, in view of the second ballot, a terrific campaign. There has rarely been such fierce fighting in a by-election in France. The district was flooded with placards. The newspapers devoted all their energies to whipping up the abstentionists. Every agency set to work.

It was realized that a Communist victory in the stronghold of Mr. Millerand and at a moment when the Communist candidates were on trial would have profound moral consequences. It would in some sense have implied a condemnation of the President of the Republic. It was also to be feared that if Paris endorsed the policy of Loriot and Souvarine a tremendous attempt would be made to work up dangerous agitation and labor troubles on May 1 to be foreseen. No steps were left untaken to secure the triumph of the Bloc National.

In the meantime, the trial was proceeding and great appeals were being made to the Paris public to return a verdict which would to a certain extent determine the verdict of the jury. A victory at the polls meant almost certainly liberation for the prisoners.

In its Labor section, said General Smuts, one of the most important things in the world was seen. The domination of Capital in relation to unemployment lay hidden under the ruins of war. The domination of another experiment was slowly succumbing in Russia, the proletariat. He hoped that the time was not far off when Labor would look to the League of Nations. The main function of that body was the maintenance of peace on earth.

### AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS

A fundamental feature of the League was an association of nations for the first time in the world. Up to now each nation stood on its own merits. What of the end of arbitrary action on the part of the authorities. The men had been kept in prison 10 months without trial, and the case, when presented, was so flimsy that no "bourgeois" jury would convict. Further the jury passed a resolution protesting against the long detention of prisoners.

Since the war especially men had been kept in jail for unconscionable periods. There was Dr. Cailloux, who was in jail before his trial for two years, and a deputy, Paul Reunier, who was arrested on suspicion of improper communication with the enemy in November, 1919, is still untried. Whether he is guilty or innocent is not the question. This condemnation by a Paris jury of long "preventive" imprisonment before trial—the demand for habeas corpus—the acquittal even of Communists, are facts that might cause reflection.

**DANISH EMIGRATION STATISTICS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Danish Statistical Department reports that 6300 persons emigrated overseas in 1920 as against 3341 during the preceding year and 793 in 1918. Of these emigrants 4034 were men of whom 1668 were farmers, 917 unskilled workers, 877 artisans and 672 commercial men. Before the war the average annual number of emigrants was from 8000 to 9000.

**SYRIAN PREMIER RESIGNS**  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
BEIRUT, Syria—In a letter to Jamil Bey El-Ichay, former President of the Syrian Ministry, General Gouraud expressed his sincere regret at hearing of his resignation. The letter was accompanied by a handsome gift which was presented to him by the President of the French Mission in Damascus.

For the Perfectly Appointed Table

## A Dinner Service of Hammered Silver

Quite up-to-the-minute and very beautiful are the new silver services, in designs of hammered work. No wonder they have gained so much favor for this season.

We have a very complete dinner service—from the large covered chop sticks to unique syrup pitchers, as well as attractive vases, both large and small, and fruit dishes and baskets.

Prices are consistent with Newcomb-Endicott quality.

*Newcomb-Endicott Company*

Detroit

## COAL DECONTROL CAUSE OF STRIKE

British Government Determined on Plan Which Would Cause Big Reductions in Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The determination of the British Government to terminate the control of coal on March 31, brought about one of the most critical conditions in the history of the trade. Both miners and owners were very much opposed to the proposal. In fact the owners describe the government's action as a veritable bombshell, whilst the miners have shown their opposition to decontrol by going on strike. It was thought that only the more extreme elements were responsible for advocating this drastic measure, and that the more moderate members as well as their leaders clearly recognized that the government would have to send troops to fight the League's battles. The hope was that by methods of inquiry it would be possible to prevent most wars. That was not be a misunderstanding about that.

There was one other means to further peace, and that was by international disarmament. Provisions were made by the Covenant for a military commission to make recommendations for reduction in armament. He felt that on the question of disarmament the great force fighting for it was the universal impoverishment due to war. People will not stand taxes to keep up large forces and arms. Perhaps the great bankruptcy that had overtaken mankind might be a blessing in disguise in helping to achieve this.

**IDEAS SOUND**

Once armaments were gone it would be difficult to reconstruct the old military system. The League of Nations puts faith in mankind. In establishing publicity, and in getting away from secret diplomacy it would be doing a great thing. Every international instrument would have to be of such a character that it could be used by the light of day. By that every one of the most fruitful causes of war would be removed. The ideas of the League were sound and fruitful, and, if given a chance, were going to carry the fortunes of mankind a very long way.

He was not satisfied that the League had done all it should have done. But if one man worked for the League it was President Wilson. Hundreds of years hence the name of Woodrow Wilson would be one of the greatest. It might be that America suffered. Like us, from too much party politics. The true aims of the League were not properly understood, but he hoped that the time was not far off when America would join and assist with all the might at her command.

### A SMALL LEAGUE OF NATIONS

One of the difficulties in America was that the small nations in the British Empire had a vote, making six for the British Empire. But what they did understand was that our vote registered the independence of nationhood. What America achieved in a seven years' war was achieved peacefully by the League of Nations. America must concede in the British Empire a small League of Nations. At Paris, President Wilson was persuaded that was the position, and General Smuts hoped that the time was not far off when America would be persuaded of this, too.

The Covenant of the League would be found to be a workable instrument in the end, proceeded the Prime Minister. The League embodied great ideals, and when a new motive was there it would work successfully.

It was because he was convinced that the League voted on sound ideals that he begged to move the resolution. "That this meeting of citizens of Johannesburg accepts the principles of international cooperation upon which the Covenant of the League of Nations is based and pledges itself to support all measures tending to make the League an effective instrument for securing the peace of the world."

The second idea was that of universality. This must not be confined to one group of interests, but all free nations must belong to it. Small nations in the past had been nowhere. Except in South Africa, peoples scarcely dared to raise their voices.

The result has been that power has been held by a small number of powerful interests.

"In the future relations of mankind will not be only the great powers that will be heard in the destiny of man. On the basis of equality the new world will be built up. Just as they had national democracy just so they must have international democracy. It is this idea of extending democracy from the people to the peoples that underlies the League of Nations. I am sure that when that happens a great peaceful revolution for peace will take place in the world," he declared.

**LEAGUE TO RELY ON PEACE**

He hoped that as the League developed vitality and strength the small nations would count more and their interests would be studied. Small nations as well as big nations must belong to it. They must guard against

owner's profit of 17 per cent of the total amount of wages.

### Individual Effort Needed

The owners in a final effort to clinch the matter also offered, during the period of depression, to work the pits at cost, sacrificing not only their surplus share but also the part or whole of the minimum share of profit.

A prominent South Wales mine owner, in giving his opinion to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "It is no use struggling against natural laws, and we can only emerge from the present deplorable situation by the greatest amount of individual effort on the part of both the owners and the workers, directed to the common purpose by making incentive to that effort as great as possible."

He considered that the fundamental difference between owners and workers was one of economic policy. The miners, he said, demand that the whole of the industry should be treated as one financial unit, just as if it belonged to one owner, "all the profits and losses to be pooled, each receiving from the pool sufficient presumably to keep his colliery working without loss. On what basis the division is to take place, we have had any indication."

To attempt to run industry on those lines he considered would be absurd, and furthermore would tend to destroy all individual incentive for improved methods of working. "There is no solution on those lines," he declared. "Each district must determine its own wages by its ability to pay, and the individual who cannot pay the wages so determined must decide for himself whether to close his pits or to bear the loss. The country cannot afford to keep unprofitable pits working."

**AMERICA CAPTURING COAL TRADE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—When the coal miners' delegates recently met in London it was soon obvious that divergent views would make a definite decision by the conference on the wages question impossible. Some delegates, and a section of the executive committee, favored acceptance of the owners' proposals, which would mean under present conditions a decrease in wages ranging from £2 a week in one district to a very small amount in the Midlands. South Wales would be seriously affected. Consequently, delegates from this coal field strongly urged that this offer should be rejected.

The majority of the executive were said to favor accepting a settlement on the district basis as a temporary measure, but it was generally agreed that if this was done it would be extremely difficult to revive the movement for a national wages standard. Some interesting figures relating to the capture of European coal markets

by American exporters were given at recent conferences of British coal exporters. In 1919, America sent 532,000 tons to France and 1,832,000 tons to Italy, but in 1920 the tonnage was 8,846,000 to France and 2,387,000 to Italy. It was stated that French and Italian buyers have now been offered American supplies at less than half the present price of Welsh coal.

Leading exporters have spoken gloomily of the prospects in South Wales, but Mr. Franklin Thomas, the chairman of the British Coal Exporters Federation, has expressed the opinion that, in spite of the special financial inducements which American exporters are offering, the lost field could be recaptured by the British firms, given freedom from further labor troubles in the coal fields, a reasonable reduction of wages, and an enterprise policy.

## MENNOMITES BEGIN EXODUS FROM CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The vanguard of an exodus of dissatisfied Old Colony Mennonites consisting of 16 families has moved from the Canadian west to Alabama and Mississippi, the movement being assisted by the Aberdeen Land and Cattle Company of Alabama. The Mennonites of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, through a committee, have purchased from the company 125,000 acres of land in the Gulf states for \$2,850,000, on which a cash payment of \$250,000 has been made. Among the signatories is Bishop Wiebe. The company is settling these people on bush land and is providing them with sufficient cattle, hogs, clothing and equipment, even including provisions, to give them a start. The cost to the individual settler with equipment will range from \$25 to \$30 an acre and payments are spread over a period of years with interest at 6 per cent. The company is accepting the vacated lands in the Canadian west in part payment and plans to settle them with settlers from the States. The migratory movement has extended into Alberta, the company having been approached by representatives of 800 settlers in the Edmonton district.

The Mennonites have endeavored to secure religious and educational privileges from the State of Alabama and the federal Attorney-General at Washington, but have been told that they cannot be granted anything unconstitutional or illegal, though, according to H. A. Emerson, president of the colonization company, "apparently the school question was arranged to suit their requirements." During their residence in western Canada the Old Colony Mennonites have proved a constant source of trouble to the provincial educational authorities, especially in Saskatchewan where, during the past three or four years, very determined efforts have been made to force their children to attend the public schools.

## The J. L. Hudson Co.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

### A Housefurnishings Fair

An Interesting and Helpful Exhibition of Household Equipment in Operation

#### 28 Actual Demonstrations, 41 Demonstrators

Men have had their Automobile Shows and their Builders' Shows. Now the women are having their turn in a big and helpful home exhibition in the Hudson Housefurnishings Building. Many interesting and helpful things in household equipment are on display and being demonstrated.

Hudsons—Seventh Floor—Farmer Street Building.

### Charming Summer Footwear

Plus

### A Reputation of Forty Years

of Correct Shoe Fitting and Most Inviting Prices

Thayer-McNeil Company

1239 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD

BOOK BUILDING

DETROIT

MICHIGAN

### Exclusive Styles In Misses' and Women's Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists and Furs

### The Rollins Co.

1545 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade

DETROIT

### Jacob & Van Wormer Co.

Interior Decorators

## LEAGUE APPROVES SCHEME OF CREDITS

Council Adopts Ter Meulen Plan of International Credits and Proposes It Should Be Immediately Put Into Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—One of the important matters which came before the Council of the League of Nations at its meeting in February was the international credits scheme recommended by the Brussels financial conference. The scheme was proposed by C. E. Ter Meulen, of Amsterdam, and the council requested the provisional economic and financial committee to study it. This committee, of which Mr. Ter Meulen was a member, has recommended its adoption by the council, with sundry modifications in detail, and has suggested that immediate steps should be taken to carry it into execution. The council has expressed its approval.

The fundamental purpose of Mr. Ter Meulen's proposals is to enable countries which have need of raw materials to reestablish their production especially for export, by creating the confidence necessary to attract funds for the financing of such essential imports. It is a scheme, therefore, of very much smaller scope than most of the proposals which have been submitted in recent months for the improvement of the international credit situation. It does not involve the issues of international loans, nor is it concerned with any such questions as the stabilization of the rates of exchange.

### "Reservoir" of Collateral

Its object is merely to provide, under the auspices of the League of Nations, for countries which are in need of credits, what Mr. Ter Meulen has called a "reservoir" of collateral, which can be drawn upon as credits are being supplied to countries in need of them by exporters in other countries. The scheme does not interfere with existing organs of commerce, it avoids the difficulties inherent in placing at the disposal of the governments of borrowing countries a lump sum either for their own use, or for distribution among their nationals, and it does not involve the equally difficult procedure connected with raising a short notice large sum of money in lending countries. Stripped of technicalities, the scheme is as follows:

A central commission is established under the auspices of the League of Nations. The governments of countries whose nationals desire to make use of the scheme notify the commission what specific assets they are prepared to assign as security for commercial credits. It should be noted that these credits will be granted by private firms and individuals of exporting countries to the private firms and individuals of importing countries. The object of the scheme is to facilitate commerce between individuals. The central commission examines the assets, and determines the gold value of credits which it would approve against them.

### Bonds to Be Pledged

The importing government is then authorized to prepare and issue to those of its nationals desirous of obtaining credits, bonds to the gold value approved by the general commission. The conditions under which the importing government issues a bond, or bonds, to any one of its nationals, are a matter for agreement between the importing government and its nationals. The conditions, however, are to be communicated to the commission. If the importing government desires to use the bonds itself for imports on its own account, it is at liberty to do so.

After the bonds have been countersigned by the central commission in proof of registration, they are issued to the importer, who pledges them to the exporter as security for his purchases. In the period between the pledging of these bonds and their release, on fulfillment of the various contracts in respect of which they are pledged, the service of the bonds shall be secured out of the revenue of the assets assigned by the importing government. These assets may be administered either by the government itself, or by the central commission according as a majority of the Council of the League may determine.

### Bonds Can Be Sold

If the contract in respect of which the bonds are pledged is duly carried out, the bonds are returned in due course by the exporter to the importer, who returns them to his government. If such contract is not fulfilled, the exporter may either hold the bonds until maturity, or if he prefers, sell them, provided that he gives the importing government concerned a reasonable opportunity to repurchase them at a price which will cover the amount of his claim.

Since the scheme provides no funds out of which credits can be made, but is merely a method by which the natural desire of the exporter (or security in his foreign trade relations may be satisfied, great interest naturally centers upon the question how far the scheme will meet with approval among the traders of exporting countries. In most cases, the exporter, being a private individual, will not be able to finance out of his own means the credits he wished to grant. If the exporter is a company, it may be able to issue a short time bond which can be placed with investors. If the government itself is the exporter, then, unless treasury bills can be placed with in-

vestors, the financing of the credit will result in increased inflation.

### Need for Markets Seen

In all cases it would seem as if governments of exporting countries would have the power to control the financing of such credits, as in most cases the bank of issue would consult the government when asked by an intending exporter to assist him in financing a credit. In most cases, the bonds pledged by the importer to the exporter will be repaid by the exporter to the bank of issue, or else.

In any case it is to be assumed that the governments of exporting countries will be likely, in present conditions, to look favorably upon the scheme, which may help to secure markets for many of their industries which are going through an enforced period of slackness. The recent declaration of Mr. Balfour and Sir Robert Horne in the British House of Commons on the possibility of insuring international credits, and the formation in America of a foreign trade financing corporation with a large capital, for the purpose of providing long term credits abroad, are indications that producing countries are less afraid of a recrudescence of trade competition from the countries impoverished by the war, than they are apprehensive that a complete dissolution of stable conditions over a part of Europe may turn to their disadvantage in depriving them of necessary markets.

## DEVELOPMENTS IN IRISH COAL INDUSTRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—That the coal industry should become a working and live project in Ireland was a thing patriots frequently dreamed of up to recently, without much hope of realization. It is, therefore, gratifying to be in a position to record that, following many years of agitation, a railway line from Kilkenny to the Leinster coal fields at Castlecomer was opened on February 22. The Great Southern & Western Railway company honored the occasion by running a special train from Kingsbridge which carried many officials and press correspondents. The visitors were received at Castlecomer by the chairman of the Colliery Company, Capt. L. Prior Wandesforde, D. L.; Capt. Beresford Gahan, the secretary, and Mr. John Whittaker, manager of the mines.

Having been entertained to luncheon at Castlecomer House by Captain and Mrs. Wandesforde, a thorough inspection was made of the new 10-mile line, which runs through a delightful pastoral district with many evidences of prosperity. This should increase very materially in the near future with the improvement in the transit of goods which, up to the present, had to depend on horse traction. The railway will not only enable the mine owners to secure a rapid and economic market for their output, but it will also convey butter, milk and the like to business centers from the important local creamery, as well as farm produce.

The report of a royal commission on the Leinster anthracite coal fields estimated that there are yet 180,000,000 tons available for working. At present the daily output is only 400 tons and this represents the work of 600 men and boys, a number of which will speedily be added to, now that the demand for the coal has become clamorous. The Irish are gradually getting to realize that "smokeless" coal possesses wonderful properties hitherto unappreciated by them; that it can be burnt in an ordinary grate, that it gives out greater heat than the bituminous variety and is much more cleanly and economical. It is also superior to and will be cheaper in Ireland than the best Welsh anthracite.

The visitors were greatly interested in watching the working of an ingenious method of propelling the coal buckets from the pit mouth along a rope, and emptying them into huge screens placed on top of the railway trucks. It is expected that the Arigna and the Wolfhill collieries will shortly show signs of similar progress. A line from the former to the Cavan and Leitrim line is nearing completion and a branch line, about three miles long, has also been constructed connecting the latter colliery with Athy, County Kildare. There are also mines of lesser importance, including the "Michael Leyden" mine in County Roscommon, and the Sleave Ardagh in County Tipperary. The total output during 1918 from the Irish coal mines is estimated to be 92,000 tons.

### POLICE TOLD TO ENFORCE LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Massachusetts—In an order read at a roll call the members of the local police department were told by Mayor Walter H. Crammer that the illegal liquor traffic conditions were becoming intolerable and that each patrolman would be held strictly responsible for bootlegging and drunkenness on his beat.

### IN CINCINNATI

The John Shillito Company

Seventh, Race and Shillito Place

for the best of

All Ready to Wear

### THE LOWRY & GOEBEL CO.

FURNITURE

of Character at Popular Prices

Home of the Patrie Patriarche, a

Preferred Furniture

125-127-129 West Fifth St., Cincinnati

## GREEKS CONTEST TREATY REVISION

First Round at Near Eastern Conference Won by Greeks in Exposing French Facts and Figures as Largely Exaggerated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—When the Near Eastern Conference opened its sittings on February 21 at St. James Palace, the ability of Greece to enforce execution of the Treaty was immediately questioned, writes W. Crawford Price. France brought up big guns in the persons of General Gouraud and Colonel Georges. General Gouraud, estimating the Turkish forces at 185,000 men, maintained that the Greek army was incapable of breaking down such opposition. He pointed out that on the French front in Cilicia, where 50,000 French soldiers were engaged, very great difficulties had been encountered. He further submitted that the Greeks could not operate 400 kilometers from their base at Smyrna, that a large number of men would be required to hold the lines of communications and maintain order in the occupied territories, and that, even if the Greeks reached Angora, they would not be able to proceed to Sivas, whence the Turks would probably retreat.

The Greek case was then put forward by Colonel Saryannis, the sub-chief of the Greek general staff, who had left Brusia only a dozen days previously. He at once reduced the Turkish effective to 65,000 men, and a rabble at that—an estimate which it is interesting to note, agreed with the advice of the British military authorities. Of these, 35,000 were concentrated against the Greeks and British. Incidentally, Mr. Lloyd George had already shaken the French story by asking General Gouraud how many of his 50,000 troops were white. The general admitted 15,000, leaving 25,000 Black Moslem levies as the composition of the French army, but was plainly nonplussed when the British Premier demanded how many of his whites were employed on the rear-guard services.

### New Base Established

Continuing, Colonel Saryannis based his arguments upon what the Greeks had already accomplished in defiance of the previous prognostications of the French military authorities. He submitted that Smyrna could not be regarded as the base of a subsequent advance, as a new base had already been established at Brusia—300 kilometers instead of 600 from Angora. Up to the present, only three regiments had been employed on communications, while the forces employed in the maintenance of public security were negligible. The question of advancing from Angora on Sivas did not arise, because, if a further advance became necessary, a disembarkation would be effected on the Black Sea coast. Finally, he ridiculed the suggestion that 27 divisions would be necessary to subjugate the Turks, and recalled the fact that the French authorities had consistently exaggerated the military importance of the Kemalist legions.

Greece thus won the first round. As a matter of fact, the arguments of General Gouraud were superficial and presumptive, and smacked more of the Quai d'Orsay than of l'Ecole de Guerre. Before the expose of Colonel Saryannis, backed up by facts and figures, the French military argument practically disappeared, and the conference proceeded on the assumption that, if the necessity arose, the Hellenes were quite capable of putting the Treaty of Sèvres into integral execution.

### Turks Divided

The Supreme Council then turned its attention to the possibilities of bringing about an agreement between the Turks and Greeks. The two Ottoman delegations had not composed their differences, but they appeared jointly before the Conference on February 23. Each party made a statement in turn, both much to the same effect. They showed a reluctance to acknowledge defeat and a disposition to indulge in generalities. After Mr. Lloyd George had pointed out that the Conference required detailed information as to the changes demanded in the treaty, Bekir Sami bey (the representative of Mustapha Kemal)

stated that the Turks objected to the provisions relating to Thrace, Smyrna, and the neutral zone around the Dardanelles, and to the clauses relating to military, economic and financial control. The Ottoman delegations were given 24 hours which to prepare a formal statement.

The next morning the Turks appeared with an agreed statement by both delegations. Briefly put, they asked for the terms of a victorious belligerent. They desired the return of nearly all power and property lost by them as the result of the war; territorially they expected to stand where they were before the war, with the addition of part of Russian Armenia; they wanted the Greeks out of Thrace and Smyrna; they insisted upon complete financial and economic independence, and reparations. By this consummate display of arrogance the Ottomans seriously weakened their own case, and fairly cut the ground from under the feet of their mentors. Count Storza, who, as he had quailly put it, was desirous of lightening the burden imposed upon Greece by the treaty, had sat up half the night at the Savoy Hotel in an effort to imbue the Turkish representatives with sweet reasonableness, but all to no apparent purpose. The Italian Foreign Minister must have been profoundly disappointed with his new Industrial Peace Act.

Nationalities the Issue

It was recognized that the diplomatic practice invoked, smacked of the bazaars of Stamboul; yet it is possible for the merchant to demand such a price for his carpet as precludes the possibility of fruitful argument, and this was one such occasion. Mr. Lloyd George was scornful, the French and Italians were dismayed, and the conference, as a whole, having heard the Greeks on the subject of the populations of Thrace and Smyrna, decided to scat all the evidence and seek a compromise which would at least satisfy the varied ambitions of the great powers themselves. As a matter of fact, the case for revision had been so badly battered by this time that the French had given up all hope of radical changes and were principally anxious to palliate the Turks to such extent as would relieve them of their own military liabilities in Cilicia.

Almost despite themselves, the big men were forced back to the only moral consideration, and discussion, at least nominally, centered around the question of nationalities. Was it a mistake to hand over the populations of Thrace and the Smyrna district to Greece? The Turks had advanced a plea for re-investigation of the figures. This, at any rate, might be conceded them without destroying the whole fabric of the Treaty. Thus, was born the short-lived proposal to send out a commission of inquiry with instructions to examine on the spot the figures before and since the war.

### COOPERATIVE STUDY POPULAR IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The summer school movement is very popular in cooperative circles, and this year the central education committee of the Cooperative Union is making preparations for an increased attendance at the summer schools. The list published is not yet complete, but it is clear that a larger number of schools will be held this year than in any previous year. In addition to the English schools an International one is being arranged at Basel, Switzerland.

"The success of these schools," said a Cooperative Union official to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is one of the most remarkable signs of the times. The large number of students attending them proves that hundreds of adult cooperators desire to know more about cooperation, and that they are eager to take full advantage of the opportunities provided for their benefit. During recent years the summer school has become a new educational agency, the value of which can hardly be exaggerated. Cooperative study is the first step in cooperative understanding; and the summer schools, by making possible cooperative study, beneath a common roof, have already done much to prepare the cooperators to receive that complete statement of cooperative ideals, that true cooperative philosophy of society, which will be the greatest gift that the Cooperative College will give to the world."

Turks Divided

The Supreme Council then turned its attention to the possibilities of bringing about an agreement between the Turks and Greeks. The two Ottoman delegations had not composed their differences, but they appeared jointly before the Conference on February 23. Each party made a statement in turn, both much to the same effect. They showed a reluctance to acknowledge defeat and a disposition to indulge in generalities. After Mr. Lloyd George had pointed out that the Conference required detailed information as to the changes demanded in the treaty, Bekir Sami bey (the representative of Mustapha Kemal)

## AUSTRALIANS AND SHIPPING HOLD-UP

For the First Time in Australia, a Great Struggle Has Arisen From "Job Control" Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Concerning the shipping hold-up in Australia

of the men just prior to the dispute. On that occasion he carried the day.

In a cleverly-worded letter Mr. Walsh has now replied to the owners and the reply has created amusement among those in touch with developments. He said that the seamen were "religiously observing constitutional methods," promised that when the executive of the union met the assurances demanded would undoubtedly be given and asked that the owners should at once recommission the ships on the conditions that obtained prior to the stewards' strike.

The owners countered with the reply that the assurances must come from the executive itself and that the ships would only be manned on award conditions, and that privileges obtained already by the "job control" policy must be forfeited. Meanwhile a ballot was proceeding for the election of the federal office-bearers of the Seamen's Union. Mr. Walsh sought election as general president, having relinquished his position of general secretary, and was easily elected.

The next move in this game of industrial tactics will be an appeal by the seamen to Mr. Hughes for a peace tribunal, and this time the request may be granted, as the officials will be able to claim a "lock-out."

## AIR FORCE IS URGED AS NAVAL WEAPON

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The naval fleet and the capital ship depend for their safety on command of the air.

declared Rear Admiral William S. Sims in an address before the Boston chapter of the Military Order of the World War. The officer's talk emphasized the importance of the airplane both as a defensive and offensive naval weapon, and, in the main, followed the arguments of those who have urged the construction of airplanes as against capital ships in the recent cleavage on this question of naval policy.

On the issue of disarmament, Rear Admiral Sims asserted that this is a question of policy to be decided by the legislative and executive branches of the government and executed by the navy, although, in passing, he made the general observation that increasing naval programs impose a heavy burden on the public.

## THE ROSENBAUM CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

## Gossard Corsets Are Featured by The Rosenbaum Company

In addition to Gossard Corsets, you receive expert fitting service—a service which we are told is by far the most thorough and most satisfactory fitting service in all Pittsburgh.

—Corset Store, Third Floor.

## STATE UNIVERSITY PLAN IS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Expressing herself as much in favor of a state university for Massachusetts, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean emerita of Simmons College, told the members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society that "all of the principal aspects of the educational systems of the country are being constantly challenged."

"We must still go on and on constantly changing here and there," said Miss Arnold, "until we have found just how we can best give the youth of the land the power to do things. Then and only then can we be sure that our boys and girls will be able to take their place in the world unafraid of the future."

## Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Liberty and Olive Aves.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Your attention is directed to

## High-Grade Spring Suits

for Women and Misses at

49.75

Regularly \$55 to \$69.75

Fine "Jonasson" Suits in custom-tailored models—developed from superior quality Tricotine or Poiret Twill, in Box Coat and Mandarin types—braid and embroidery trimmed models as well as fine "Jonasson" tailored styles without trimming. Included in the assortment are a number of Sports Suits in dark and heather mixtures, checks, hairline stripes, tweeds and broken plaids. All sizes for women and misses.

## Denton's

Race at Seventh,

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## AUTO INDUSTRY TO MERGE IN AUSTRIA

Three Manufacturing Concerns, in Which Banks Are Chief Partners, Are Working Out the Details for Amalgamation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Austria's automobile industry is doing really much better than might be expected, in view of the general industrial depression throughout the country. This is largely due to the absence of foreign competition, since with the present low value of the crown it is next to impossible for American, British, French, Italian, or German manufacturers to sell their cars in Austria. A first-class German car would now cost more than twice as much as a similar car of Austrian make. At the same time the low value of their crown enables the Austrians to sell their products abroad at prices with which the home manufacturers in those countries cannot compete.

Taking advantage of these conditions, three of the largest Austrian automobile concerns, the Austrian Daimler, Austrian Fiat, and Puch Works in Graz, are about to complete an amalgamation, the preliminaries for which were begun a long time ago.

At the last general meeting of the Daimler Works it was resolved to raise the capital from 40,000,000 to 120,000,000 crowns, and the directors were authorized to begin negotiations with the Austrian Fiat works and the Puch works for the creation of a combine or trust by the union of these three companies. There are not likely to be any great difficulties in the way of carrying out the project, as the banking house of Castiglioni and the Vienna Depositor Bank are the chief partners in each of the three companies, although other banks have also interests in them. Herr Castiglioni has been trying to organize this combine since 1917, and it is believed that it will prove of the greatest assistance both from the technical and commercial point of view in strengthening the competitive power of the Austrian automobile industry abroad.

## Expect to Employ More

The purchasing and sales departments of the three companies, and their construction bureaux are to be amalgamated and located in the Daimler Works where the experimental workshops will be considerably enlarged. In spite of the amalgamation no reduction of staff is in contemplation, in fact the number of workers would be greatly increased if it were not for the scarcity of housing accommodation.

Following the amalgamation a technical division of work will take place, when the Daimler Works will build only high-grade passenger automobiles. Up to the present time all three works have been building 45 horsepower cars. In future the Daimler will manufacture exclusively six-cylinder 70 horsepower cars, and after filling current orders will drop the smaller types altogether. Many foreign orders have been filled already, including 25 cars for South America and 10 for Manchuria. It is claimed that the six-cylinder cars will be approximate in value to the British Rolls-Royce. Their manufacture, of course, is intended exclusively for export purposes. The Fiat Works will build motor lorries of 2½ tons capacity, to be run either by benzine or electric power. The repairing work of all three companies will be carried out in the Fiat shops. The Puch Works will manufacture bicycles, small automobiles, and possibly also motor plows.

## Patent Contracts Canceled

The Fiat Works have canceled their patent contract with the Italian Fiat Works in Turin, which was renewed only last year, and have also given up the functions of sole agents for the Italian firm in central Europe. Through this the Austrian concern has become entirely independent with regard to the destination of its exports. The Italian group also has returned to the Castiglioni group the company shares purchased last year and thus given up all its interest in the Austrian firm.

A formal amalgamation of the three companies is not contemplated. The combine will be effected by Fiat and Puch surrendering a large amount of their shares to Daimler in return for the new shares of the latter company, which by this transaction will come into possession of the majority of shares of both the other companies.

As to the output of the three companies for 1921 it is expected that Daimler will turn out 2300 passenger cars, 700 of 70 horsepower and 1600 of 35 horsepower. Fiat will construct 100 lorries, while Puch will make 15,000 bicycles, 1000 small automobiles, and a number of motor plows. Some idea may be gained of the total turnover when it is stated that a four-cylinder car which cost 500,000 crowns a year ago now costs 1,000,000. The Daimler price for a six-cylinder car is 200,000 marks. The gross revenues of the three companies will easily run into several millions of crowns, the greater part of which will come from foreign countries. The capacity of Fiat and Puch together is approximately equal to that of Daimler. It is believed that the activities of this industrial group will tend to relieve the unfavorable trade balance of Austria very materially.

Canada will accept Romanian Government bonds at 7 per cent, payable in Canadian dollars, for goods shipped against the \$25,000,000 loan.

## CROP OF WINTER WHEAT FORECAST

## COTTON INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Fourth Largest in History of the United States, According to Department of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A winter wheat crop, the fourth largest in the country's history, has been forecast by the Department of Agriculture, with a total production of 621,000,000 bushels. This is 44,000,000 bushels more than harvested last year.

The condition of the crop improved 2.1 per cent from last December 1, the April 1 condition being 91 per cent of normal. The crop of 1919 was the largest of winter wheat ever grown, with 729,000,000 bushels.

The area sown last fall was 40,805,000 acres, and it is believed the abandonment has been small. The 1920 crop was sown on 41,757,000 acres, of which 27,773,000 acres were harvested, while the record crop of 1919 was harvested from 49,195,000 acres.

There was an increase of 3.1 points in the condition from December 1 last to April 1 this year, compared with an average decline of 4.8 points between those dates in the last 10 years.

The production of rye was forecast as 90,300,000 bushels from a condition of 90.3 per cent of normal.

The winter wheat condition April 1 last year was 75.6 per cent of normal and production was 577,763,000 bushels. On April 1, 1919, it was 99.9 per cent and the production was 720,503,000 bushels, while the 10-year average condition is 83.6 per cent.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Increase in German railroad rates on ordinary merchandise are said to run from 5 per cent to 80 per cent. Since the last raises in freight and passenger rates, passenger traffic is said to have increased 175 per cent and freight 145 per cent.

A special meeting of stockholders of Tiffany & Co. will be held on April 19 to vote on a proposal to increase capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$12,000,000. For purposes of the meeting the transfer books will be closed for 20 days prior to date of the meeting.

Average commodity prices in the United States are said to be down 52½ per cent from the high of 1920, compared with 38 per cent in Britain, 36 per cent in France, 33 per cent in Sweden, 28 per cent in Norway, 30½ per cent in Denmark, 41½ per cent in Holland, and 37½ per cent in Japan.

The Bavarian Lloyd Shipping Company of Germany will raise its capital from 16,000,000 to 32,000,000 marks in order to rebuild its fleet.

A French joint stock company, capitalized at 10,000,000 francs, has been formed to establish navigation on the Rhine.

Textile exports from the Bradford district, England, to the United States in March totaled £1,349,551.

## CAUTIOUS FEELING IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—A feeling of cautiousness continued to prevail on the stock exchange yesterday, although, prior to the ending of the conference between Premier Lloyd George and the representatives of the Coal Miners Federation, the market was generally firmer.

Brokers had considered the outlook for a settlement of the walkout of the miners to be brighter as the result of the acceptance of both sides involved in the controversy of the Premier's invitation to reopen negotiations.

Sentiment naturally changed in the afternoon. Notwithstanding that the Bank of England's rate was maintained at 7 per cent, gilt-edged investment issues held well.

Deals in the oil group were brisker and prices scored gains. Shell Transport & Trading was 5½ and Mexican Eagle 57½. Before the unfavorable coal news was published industrial stocks were on the mend.

Hudson's Bay was 5%. Kaffirs were firm on better advice from the Cape.

Consols for money 45%, Grand Trunk 4%, De Beers 9%, Rand Mines 2½, bar silver 33½d. per ounce, money 5½ per cent; discount rates—short 5½ per cent; three months 6½-8½.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices were somewhat stronger yesterday, scattered buying helping to hold prices steady. May closed unchanged at 1,363½ and July at 1,314½, an advance of 1 cent. Corn prices went up slightly, with May at 60½, July at 64, and September at 64%. Hogs were 10 to 25 points lower. Provisions were also weaker. May rye 1,304d., July rye 1,04d., September rye 96½d., May barley 60½d., May pork, 16,60, July pork, 16,85, May lard 10,05, July lard 10,55, May ribs 9,50, July ribs 9,90.

## BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs and last 000 omitted), follows:

April 8, March 21  
Gold on hand ..... 5,504,529 5,564,212  
Silver ..... 267,938 267,219  
Circulation ..... 35,651,618 38,425,075  
General deposits ..... 3,055,180 3,068,121  
Bills discounted ..... 2,801,339 3,061,904  
Treasury deposits ..... 28,400,000 26,200,000  
Advances ..... 2,220,387 2,177,938

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday: May 11,78, July 12,33, October 12,90, December 13,21, January 13,31. Spot quiet, middling 12,00.

## COTTON INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN

Discussion of Proposal for the Banks and Government to Aid Manufacturers in Keeping Mills Going for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The Lancashire cotton industry is coming to a single sign of improvement. In fact, in regard to the price of raw cotton, a new low level has been reached, showing a drop of 40 points in American staples in a week. Fully middling grade has come down to 83½ per pound (spot quotation), the lowest price since the gradual decline which set in during March of 1920.

There does not appear to be any indication of an increase in the price of yarn and cloth. Buyers are more reluctant than ever, and the trade in Manchester is so weak that there is a greater tendency to close the mills altogether, for most of those that are running only two, three, or four days a week are simply adding the production to stock, on which banks will not make any advances. The increasing dullness of trade is keeping money out of circulation, and the banks are naturally preserving all the liquid cash they can to be able to cash checks on calls connected with credit balances. Overdrafts are more stringently refused.

Demand is Small

Recently there have been a few small demands for yarn and cloth suitable to Indian and Chinese customers, but these, it is stated, are at prices that do not cover the wages of production. There is a tendency, therefore, to avoid them. One Manchester firm employing some 5000 cotton operatives, which had its 10 mills stopped for three weeks, resorted to a week of three days, but this course was adopted only for the purpose of providing wages for the workpeople. All the output goes to stock. This typifies the state of the trade in all Lancashire towns. Quotations, whether for American or Egyptian yarns, were never more irregular, and the general opinion is that trade was never more deplorable.

The most brilliant result, however, is that achieved by the Norden Steamer Company, which with a share capital of only 7,600,000 kroner last year earned 56,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive 35 per cent and the reserves have been increased to 60,000,000 kroner, the premium fund amounting to 10,000,000 kroner. The United Steamship Company, with a capital of 30,000,000 kroner, pays a dividend of 40 per cent and doubles its capital by the issue of 30,000,000 kroner free shares to the shareholders.

The most brilliant result, however,

is that achieved by the Norden Steamer Company, which with a share capital of only 7,600,000 kroner last year earned 56,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive 35 per cent and the reserves have been increased to 60,000,000 kroner, the premium fund amounting to 10,000,000 kroner. The United Steamship Company, with a capital of 30,000,000 kroner, pays a dividend of 40 per cent and doubles its capital by the issue of 30,000,000 kroner free shares to the shareholders.

The most brilliant result, however,

is that achieved by the Norden Steamer Company, which with a share capital of only 7,600,000 kroner last year earned 56,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive 35 per cent and the reserves have been increased to 60,000,000 kroner, the premium fund amounting to 10,000,000 kroner. The United Steamship Company, with a capital of 30,000,000 kroner, pays a dividend of 40 per cent and doubles its capital by the issue of 30,000,000 kroner free shares to the shareholders.

The most brilliant result, however,

is that achieved by the Norden Steamer Company, which with a share capital of only 7,600,000 kroner last year earned 56,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive 35 per cent and the reserves have been increased to 60,000,000 kroner, the premium fund amounting to 10,000,000 kroner. The United Steamship Company, with a capital of 30,000,000 kroner, pays a dividend of 40 per cent and doubles its capital by the issue of 30,000,000 kroner free shares to the shareholders.

The most brilliant result, however,

is that achieved by the Norden Steamer Company, which with a share capital of only 7,600,000 kroner last year earned 56,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive 35 per cent and the reserves have been increased to 60,000,000 kroner, the premium fund amounting to 10,000,000 kroner. The United Steamship Company, with a capital of 30,000,000 kroner, pays a dividend of 40 per cent and doubles its capital by the issue of 30,000,000 kroner free shares to the shareholders.

The most brilliant result, however,

is that achieved by the Norden Steamer Company, which with a share capital of only 7,600,000 kroner last year earned 56,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive 35 per cent and the reserves have been increased to 60,000,000 kroner, the premium fund amounting to 10,000,000 kroner. The United Steamship Company, with a capital of 30,000,000 kroner, pays a dividend of 40 per cent and doubles its capital by the issue of 30,000,000 kroner free shares to the shareholders.

The most brilliant result, however,

is that achieved by the Norden Steamer Company, which with a share capital of only 7,600,000 kroner last year earned 56,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive 35 per cent and the reserves have been increased to 60,000,000 kroner, the premium fund amounting to 10,000,000 kroner. The United Steamship Company, with a capital of 30,000,000 kroner, pays a dividend of 40 per cent and doubles its capital by the issue of 30,000,000 kroner free shares to the shareholders.

The most brilliant result, however,

is that achieved by the Norden Steamer Company, which with a share capital of only 7,600,000 kroner last year earned 56,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive 35 per cent and the reserves have been increased to 60,000,000 kroner, the premium fund amounting to 10,000,000 kroner. The United Steamship Company, with a capital of 30,000,000 kroner, pays a dividend of 40 per cent and doubles its capital by the issue of 30,000,000 kroner free shares to the shareholders.

The most brilliant result, however,

is that achieved by the Norden Steamer Company, which with a share capital of only 7,600,000 kroner last year earned 56,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive 35 per cent and the reserves have been increased to 60,000,000 kroner, the premium fund amounting to 10,000,000 kroner. The United Steamship Company, with a capital of 30,000,000 kroner, pays a dividend of 40 per cent and doubles its capital by the issue of 30,000,000 kroner free shares to the shareholders.

The most brilliant result, however,

is that achieved by the Norden Steamer Company, which with a share capital of only 7,600,000 kroner last year earned 56,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive 35 per cent and the reserves have been increased to 60,000,000 kroner, the premium fund amounting to 10,000,000 kroner. The United Steamship Company, with a capital of 30,000,000 kroner, pays a dividend of 40 per cent and doubles its capital by the issue of 30,000,000 kroner free shares to the shareholders.

The most brilliant result, however,

is that achieved by the Norden Steamer Company, which with a share capital of only 7,600,000 kroner last year earned 56,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive 35 per cent and the reserves have been increased to 60,000,000 kroner, the premium fund amounting to 10,000,000 kroner. The United Steamship Company, with a capital of 30,000,000 kroner, pays a dividend of 40 per cent and doubles its capital by the issue of 30,000,000 kroner free shares to the shareholders.

The most brilliant result, however,

is that achieved by the Norden Steamer Company, which with a share capital of only 7,600,000 kroner last year earned 56,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive 35 per cent and the reserves have been increased to 60,000,000 kroner, the premium fund amounting to 10,000,000 kroner. The United Steamship Company, with a capital of 30,000,000 kroner, pays a dividend of 40 per cent and doubles its capital by the issue of 30,000,000 kroner free shares to the shareholders.

The most brilliant result, however,

is that achieved by the Norden Steamer Company, which with a share capital of only 7,600,000 kroner last year earned 56,000,000 kroner. The shareholders receive 35 per cent and the reserves have been increased to 60,000,000 kroner, the premium fund amounting to 10,000,000 kroner. The United Steamship Company, with a capital of 30,000,000 kroner, pays a dividend of 40 per cent and doubles its capital by the issue of 30,000,000 kroner free shares to the shareholders.

## HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

## NEW YORK

**Prince George Hotel**  
5th Ave & 29th New York

In the very center of New York's business and social activities.

Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.

George H. Newton, Manager

## NEW ENGLAND

**Hotel Hemenway**  
BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fens Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, \$2.00 a day. Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day. Two persons (single bed), 5.00 a day. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.

*"The Home of Perfect Comfort"***Brookline's Beautiful Beaconsfield**

Open the year round for permanent and transient business  
D. W. KINSLEY, Manager, Brookline, Mass.  
Telephone Brookline 1270.

**Hotel Oxford**

44 Huntington Ave., BOSTON  
Near Public Library, Back Bay  
Charming, quiet, comfortable, with walk to shopping, business and theatre districts and near Back Bay Station.

Rates \$2 per day up.

**IN BOSTON**

You have the choice of three excellently conducted hotels managed by the J. R. Whipple Corporation. One supply department purchases for all three and generally buys in the open market of this country. The services are extensive. This is but one factor which has made the reputation of these hotels famous.

**Hotel Touraine**  
Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and homelike atmosphere.

**Parker House**  
A hotel of distinction and exceptional comfort. Perfectly appointed.

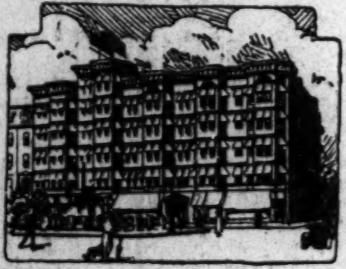
**Young's Hotel**  
In the financial district. Worldwide reputation for New England cooking.

**Springfield** Mass. Splendid Shops, Theatres, et cetera.

**HOTEL BRIDGWAY**  
Charming homelike atmosphere. Convenient for social or business requirements.

**Hotel Bellevue**  
Beacon Street  
Next to State House  
BOSTON

**THE SAVOY**  
SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
455 Columbus Avenue  
Brookline Park and Columbus Sq.  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Tel. Back Bay 964



RATES  
Every room with a private connecting bathroom. All porcelin tubs: For 1 person... \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 per day For 2 persons... \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 per day For 3 persons... \$3.00, \$4.00 per day  
Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application

**Hotel Arlington**  
European Plan  
Cor. Arlington and Tremont Sts. (Arlington Sq.), Boston, Mass.  
Telephone—Beach 6160  
Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping Centre

500 ROOMS

Over one mile frontage of outside rooms.

The largest Hotel Marquee in the World.

**RATES**  
For one person \$2.50 and up  
For two persons \$3.00 and up  
Every sleeping room has a private bath room, with Porcelain Tub  
Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application

High Class Restaurant  
A la carteSpecial Breakfast  
CombinationsGEO. F. KIMBALL  
Managing Director

## CAFES

**THE GEORGIAN CAFETERIA**  
Wm. G. Spinks  
Where only the choicest foods are served at prices that make a joke of the high cost of eating.

**GEORGIAN CAFETERIA**

Cor. Boylston and Washington Sts.  
Entrance, 4 Boylston St.  
Boston  
Another Georgian Cafeteria of 22 Dunster St.  
Cambridge.  
—Near Harvard Yard

**THE SAN LUNG RESTAURANT**  
Chinese-American Dishes  
241-243 Huntington Avenue, Boston  
Near Massachusetts Avenue  
A La Carte All Hours  
Refined Music  
Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

**Cafe Minerva**  
216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.  
H. C. DEMETRIUS, Proprietor  
Operating also SAVOY CAFE

**We try to please**

Our attractive menu should convince you of this.

**SHOOSHAN'S**  
Restaurant and Cafeteria  
142-145 Mass. Ave., next to Fens Theatre, Boston  
Catering Soliloquy B. B. 1818

Where Do You Eat?  
**Cafe de Paris**  
18 HAYLAND ST.  
(Near Boylston St. & Mass Ave.)  
is the place where you get full value for your money in food and service. ALL HOME COOKING.  
Just think of getting a  
FULL COURSE DINNER for \$6.00!  
Our lunches for 40¢ are unsurpassed.

Ask our patrons about  
**The Orpheum Cafe**

215 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

**SPECIAL LUNCHEON 45¢**  
SPECIAL D'HOYE DINNER 70¢  
Discount menu ticket. Music  
Why not join our "regulars"?

**YE OLDE WHITE HOUSE**  
BROOKLINE, MASS.  
Tel. Brookline 6225-J  
200 Harvard St., Opposite Harvard Church

Strictly Home Cooking

ROOMS FOR TRANSIENTS

Breakfast 7:30-8:30  
Lunch 12:15-1:30  
Dinner 6-7:30  
SUNDAY DINNER 12:30 P.M.  
MR. GEORGE JONES, Prop.

**CAFE**  
DE PRISCILLA  
205 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Special Sunday Dinner, \$1.00

Daily, 55¢ afternoon and evening

**New Century Cafe**

AND CAFETERIA  
177-179 Huntington Ave., Boston

Near Norway Street.

A first class, popular priced Cafe in the Back Bay.

Unsurpassed service—the best of food

Special Lunch 11:45 A. M. to 2 P. M. 50¢

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.

**EDGEMARSH HOTEL**

500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath

1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in one of Chicago's most beautiful and exclusive residential districts

8249 Sheridan Road, Chicago

W.M. DEWEY, Mgr.



## LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

## Classified Advertisements

**SITUATION WANTED**  
FRONT office work in hotel. Pacific Coast city preferred; experience and will furnish references. A. C. 200 Main St., Seattle, Wash.

**ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS**  
FOR RENT—One single, one double well furnished room in private residence, commanding to \$10. Tel. Hackensack 1715-A.

## CONNECTICUT

## GREENWICH

Agents for Devos' Paints  
The Colman Paint and  
Wall Paper Co.  
Dealers in Paints, Varnishes and Wall Papers  
175 GREENWICH AVE., GREENWICH, CONN.  
Phone 1645

**Shoreham Club**  
SOUND BEACH, CONN.  
50 Minutes from New York on  
Long Island Sound

Private bathing beach, tennis,  
near golf club. Rooms en suite and  
single. Home surroundings, home  
cooking. Now booking for sum-  
mer season.

## REFERENCES EXCHANGED

**HARTFORD**  
Engraved Cards  
and Stationery

**EUGENE A. OLSON COMPANY**  
(over the New Parcel Post Office)

Aishberg the Shoeman  
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR RED CROSS  
AND OTHER TRADES  
941 Main Street  
Hartford, Connecticut

**A. L. FOSTER CO.**  
43 Asylum Street  
HARTFORD, CONN.

Clothing, furnishings, hats and  
shoes for Men and Boys.  
27 Stores—27 Cities

**Seventy Years of Service**  
It is with this record of con-  
tinued and helpful service that  
this bank, established in 1840,  
solicits your business.

**State Bank & Trust Company**  
Hartford, Conn.

**Cooms—Florist**  
Two Stores: 741 Main—395 Asylum

SELECT MEATS  
GROCERIES  
WEST HILL GROCERY  
Louis E. Birch, Proprietor  
705 Farmington Avenue

**Steinway Pianos**  
Victrolas,  
Victor Records  
Watkins Brothers, Inc.  
201 Asylum St.

**Raymond the Decorator**  
Stretched Canvas Ceilings  
Painting & Paperhanging  
216 New Britain Ave. Tel. Chr. 465-8

**The Luke Horsfall Company**  
Men's Shop: HARTFORD Women's Shop: 100 Trumbull St.

**The Flint Bruce Co.**  
COMPLETE HOUSE and  
OFFICE FURNITURE  
Goods as Represented

100 Asylum St. 100 Trumbull St.  
The Bread Shop  
200 Main St.—NEXT TO GAS OFFICE

**Oriental Rugs**  
THE SAMUEL DONGHIAN RUG CO.  
206 Pearl Street

**Domestic Rugs**  
JOHNSTONE STUDIO  
Suggestions in photography

54 Pearl Street (over Horsfall Bros. Shop)

**HANAN SHOES**  
FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
James Lawrence & Son  
101 Main Street

**LUX, BOND & LUX, Inc.**  
JEWELERS  
Sedan in Sterling Silver

We are showing designs of coats in cashmere.  
Suits that last.  
100 Main Street

**H. F. CORNING & COMPANY**  
Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases  
Established 1852  
55 Asylum Street

## CONNECTICUT

**HARTFORD—Continued**  
FINE LAWNS—KEPT FINE  
WITH  
The Ideal Power  
Lawn Mower  
"Ask for a demonstration."

The Tracy, Robinson & Williams Co.  
73-80 Asylum St.



THAT SMART HAT YOU  
SAW PROBABLY CAME  
FROM S-M-T'S SHOP; IT'S  
A NEW SPRING SHAPE,  
AND WE EXTEND A  
CORDIAL INVITATION TO  
YOU TO CALL AND SEE IT.

Stackpole Moore Tryon Co.  
115 ASYLUM ST. AT TRUMBULL

"Where Quality Is Paramount."  
WHITE AND COATS  
For Men, Young Men and Boys  
GEM MILL, BURNHAM CO.  
Next to Asylum St.  
Hartford, Conn.

**G. Fox & Co., Inc.**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

Many splendid opportunities await  
G. Fox & Co. Shoppers.

THE SPRING STOCKS ARE  
REPLETE WITH CHARMING  
ARTICLES OF WEARING  
APPAREL FOR THE  
ENTIRE FAMILY.

**Herzog Shop**  
100 Pratt Street  
Hartford, Connecticut

Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery,  
and Lingerie  
Special Attention Given to Corset Fitting

**CHAPIN MILLINERY SHOP**  
75 PRATT STREET

**Samuel G. Bots**  
REAL ESTATE  
Broker  
Auctioneering & Fire Insurance  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.—HARTFORD, CONN.

**Julius J. Seide**  
Insurance  
50 Pearl St. Tel. Charter 1121

**BEARDSLEY & BEARDSLEY**  
INSURANCE  
670 MAIN STREET

**G. I. Whitehead & Son,**  
"The Auto Shop"  
Let us get your machine in readi-  
ness for summer tour.  
SERVICE CAR AT ALL HOURS  
907 NEW BRITAIN AVE.  
Tel. Charter 465-12

**NEW HAVEN**  
978 CHAPEL ST., NEW HAVEN  
Flower Shoppe

TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ANYWHERE

**Burpee's**  
Seeds Grow!

**Lightbourn & Pond Co.**  
BROADWAY

**A. G. KINGDON**  
SPRING VALLEY BRAND

**Butter Eggs Cheese**  
386 STATE ST.

**LEWANDOS**  
Cleancers—Dyers—Laundurers  
123 Church Street  
Telephone New Haven 1015

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

**STAMFORD**  
Miss Agnes G. Fitzmaurice

Insurance  
Spring Styles Now Ready

IN  
Clothing and Furnishings  
Custom Tailoring

W. J. BEIGER, Stamford Theatre Building  
Marsh Bakeries, Inc.

SELLERS OF  
High Class Bread Products

General Office: 615 Main Street  
STAMFORD, CONN.

**National Market Co.**  
"Largest Retailers of MEAT in America"  
STAMFORD, CONN.

50 Stores 5 States  
85 ATLANTIC ST.

## CONNECTICUT

**STAMFORD—Continued**  
216-220

Palmer's Tire Shop  
580 Main St.

**GENERAL AND**

**GOODYEAR TIRES**

**Betty Niles**  
Dresses  
VINTAGE LINE

PALACE DRESS SHOP INC.

787 ATLANTIC ST.

Phone 1177.

**The F. A. Bartlett**

Tree Expert Co.

Stamford, Conn.

Telephone, 179, Stamford

**MATHISON'S**

MOTOR SALES CO., Inc.

Phone 2875, 2897

MAIN STREET

STAMFORD, CONN.

Telephone 179, Stamford

**MAINE**

PORLTAND

Cowen's Corset Shop

425 CONGRESS STREET

Portland, Maine, opposite Congress Square Hotel.

Ivy corsets and brassieres; experienced Store in attendance.

**CROPLEY & ANDERSON**

510 Congress Street.

Ladies and Children's Shoes and Hosiery

Congress Square Lunch Rooms

J. G. LANGLEY, Manager

Positively 5 and 7 Forest Ave., 615 Congress St.

PORTLAND, MAINE

204 Washington Arcade, Detroit. Phone Main 6285

**DETROIT CREAMERY**

Velvet Brand

Ice Cream

106-110 NORTH HIGH ST.

Nine big floors.

**Shattuck & Jones**

INCORPORATED

FISH

Telephone 1427, Richmond

128 Faneuil Hall Market

BOSTON

WALL PAPERS

Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.

Novel designs feature, reprints of high

grade paper at low cost. See them.

**AUGUSTUS THURGOOD**

25-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON

BROCKTON

Don't Fall to Visit Our

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Where we are offering real bargains on the

cash and carry plan.

James Edgar Company

BROCKTON

CAMBRIDGE

LEWANDOS

Cleancers—Dyers—Laundurers

1274 Massachusetts Avenue

Telephone Cambridge 945

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

**Central Sq. Hardware Co.**

669 Massachusetts Avenue

Tel. Cambridge 6126 and 6127

LOWELL

Muslin Hats and Bonnets are now

ready for the kiddies.

**LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP**

J. & L. Bartsch 123 Merrimack St.

**The Bon Marché**

THIS IS

NATIONAL WALL PAPER WEEK

10% discount on all regular prices during

this week.

**LEWANDOS**

Cleancers—Dyers—Laundurers

87 Merrimack Square

Telephone Lowell 1648

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

**LOWELL PUBLIC MARKET**

C. H. WILLIS

MERRIMACK SQUARE

ELECTRIC SHOP

Boodle Lamp 22-30 Upwards

Tel. 1217-Y.

**LYNN**

Andrew Schlehuber, Inc.

N. L. Merrill Pres.

C. G. McGinnis Pres.

Caterers and Confectioners

Baked, Fresh, Hones, Waffles and Dishes

Tel

## EDUCATIONAL

## BACHELOR DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The unification and standardization of both entrance and graduation requirements for the bachelor's degree are advocated by the United States Bureau of Education in a recent government bulletin. The requirements at present are extremely variable, states the bulletin, variability being so noticeable in the graduation requirements that it is difficult to determine whether there is in many instances a clear concept of what the bachelor's course ought to be.

The bulletin is a comprehensive document of some 315 pages, going very much into the detail of requirements for the bachelor's degree in 101 colleges and universities in the United States, including Hawaii and Porto Rico. Requirements for college entrance as well as for graduation or a course of study covering a period of eight years in all, is included. Graphic tables prepared from this data show the entrance and graduation requirements of each institution for each type of bachelor's degree conferred, and by this means it is possible to compare quickly and easily the requirements of the various degrees of the same institution or of different institutions.

A few paragraphs selected from the bulletin read as follows:

A certain uniformity in the total college requirements is evident from the table of averages, medians, and modes; nevertheless outside of this central group numerous standards exist which are extreme. The differences between extremes for the A.B. (state institutions) is 43 semester hours, and for the A.B. (endowed institutions) 61 semester hours. These differences amount to from one-third to one-half of the 4-year period if we take 120 semester hours as the standard course.

The entrance requirements are in all cases more uniformly standardized than the college graduation requirements.

As to the total prescribed work, the general average for the entrance requirements is 63.02 per cent of the four years, while the general average of the college is only 40.77 per cent of the four years of college requirements. This shows that the prescribed entrance requirements average about 27 per cent more than those of the college.

The distribution is essentially the same as to the number and the subjects prescribed in both entrance and college requirements.

The preceding summary shows the following tendencies: Nearly 55 per cent of the higher institutions of our list grant but one cultural degree, namely, bachelor of arts. The endowed institutions do not reach quite the same figure. There are but 44 per cent of the latter which grant only the bachelor of arts degree. Approximately 40 per cent limit the cultural degree to two, namely, the A. B. and B. S. degrees.

The data show clearly that the prescribed requirements for the bachelor of arts degree in the institutions of our list contain few, if any, fixed standards of quantity except in those of the total graduation requirements, which are at least 120 semester hours in the majority of instances. Aside from this, the quantitative standards in the different subjects and in the prescribed and elective requirements are about as numerous as the institutions themselves.

The nomenclature of the first degree offered by schools of education deserves the consideration of educators, inasmuch as the regular four-year curricula in the 56 colleges and schools of education of our list lead to at least six different degrees, all signifying similar curricula of courses of study. These degrees are: Bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of arts in education, bachelor of science in education, and bachelor of pedagogy. All the aforementioned degrees are granted at the end of four-year curricula, but the degree of bachelor of pedagogy sometimes signifies the degree given at the end of a three-year normal course, in view of the general harmony in the aim and content of the curricula leading to the bachelor's degree in the schools of education, it would seem advisable that the proper authorities encourage the adoption of a standard nomenclature for the educational bachelor's degree.

The growing tendency on the part of state and endowed/higher institutions to use the semester hour, as the basis of credit would seem to indicate the desirability of further uniformity in the same direction. Colleges and universities should avoid, if possible, the use of ambiguous statements, such as "credit," "point," etc., when referring to the semester hour.

The extreme differences in the total prescribed requirements for the A. B. and B. S. degrees give evidence of the variety of standards which are presented by the institutions of our list. The question naturally arises: May there not be considerable difference in the quality of instruction when in one institution the average number of semester hours required per week is only 23, while in others it mounts up to 35 and even 43?

With such extremes in quantitative standards, it may be expected that the qualitative standards will vary to a considerable degree. The indications are that the time has come for a more careful standardization of the semester hour credit from the standpoint of quality.

The adoption of the elective system in the entrance requirements was the first step in bringing into coherent relation the two great agencies of higher education. But now the ar-

ticulation between high school and college has reached a state where there exists little opportunity for further advance in that respect. In many institutions flexibility has reached its limits; unrestricted entrance to college may now be gained by the presentation of a certificate from any first-class high school. But this flexibility in the high school curricula has been paralleled to a certain extent by the rapid expansion of the free elective system in the college. Thus an undue flexibility has developed which has taken nearly all backbone out of higher education in many institutions.

The next step in unification is the providing of a groundwork of studies which will weld the systems of secondary and college education into a whole without losing the benefits of the elective system. Such a plan must provide a broad distribution of fundamental cultural and tool subjects from the definite standpoint of a seven or eight-year course. An excellent distribution now exists in the majority of schools both for the entrance and college requirements, although in some cases it may be possible for students to specialize too early at the expense of a broad foundation in liberal culture.

Examples cited show a growing recognition of the unity of the bachelor's degree course. With few exceptions, however, foreign language is the only subject that has definite recognition. When approved sequences in English, mathematics, science, social science, and vocational subjects are also provided, it will be possible to unify the college course to a much greater extent throughout the entire eight-year period.

Such sequences in fundamental and tool subjects would tend to bring an essential unity into the bachelor's degree course over the entire country. In a word, the A. B. degree curriculum should aim to bring its subject matter, culture, and disciplines into the closest contact with real life.

The bulletin is entitled, "Requirements for the Bachelor's Degree," Bulletin No. 7, 1920, and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

## RESEARCH AND THE SMALL UNIVERSITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina—The smaller universities are capable of carrying on valuable research and the field need not be left to the large institutions, declared Dr. Edwin Greenlaw, dean of the graduate school of the University of North Carolina, in his recent annual report. "There are those who maintain that research is not the province of the state university, which they would limit to utilitarian standards," he said. "There are those who maintain that research in the true sense is possible only in the richly endowed universities, in urban centers, where great libraries and laboratories are available. It is profoundly true that scholarship requires, in order to be effective, honor, fame, freedom and material resources."

Dr. Greenlaw then went on to show that though contempt for the research man, or a perfunctory attitude toward the work that he does, or a lack of materials whereby he may carry on his investigations, may all act as to undermine enthusiasm for research, on the other hand, great library and laboratory equipment "may be used only in a perfunctory way, or not used at all. There are all sorts of research men; as there are all sorts of senators and business men," he pointed out. "Genius demands that he be industrious and a deep thinker. The second faculty is that of law and science. All desirous of becoming solicitors (save of the lower courts) and all intending to enter one of the various government departments or aspiring to official position in the country must pass the final examination.

There are five main roads open to them, each represented by a special faculty in the university.

First among these comes the theological faculty and everyone desirous of becoming a clergyman in the Danish National Church must pass the final theological examination.

The Danish clergy, with few exceptions, are state appointed and receive a pension.

Some men from this faculty choose to be teachers.

The second faculty is that of law and science. All desirous of becoming solicitors (save of the lower courts) and all intending to enter one of the various government departments or aspiring to official position in the country must pass the final examination.

Another faculty is that of philosophy, more comprehensive in its scope than the bare name indicates, and still another is the faculty of mathematics and the natural sciences.

It is not saying too much that the students of the University of Copenhagen are exceptionally favored in the matter of their professors. Not only are the relations between them of the best—many professors are more like older comrades and friends than stern masters—but they are on the whole singularly distinguished, men of natural science, many of them enjoying a world-wide reputation.

The university is rich, singularly rich, in museums and collections and special institutions, in places where special study can be facilitated and helped on, under the general guidance of the professor most intimately acquainted with the matter in question.

Some of these laboratories, as they are called, are located in a handsome new building a couple of hundred yards from the university.

The life of the Danish student is in

many ways a free and untrammeled one, inasmuch as the students are not bound to attend lectures and they have in many cases several professors between whom they can choose, as far as the special subjects are concerned.

The highest degree the University of Copenhagen confers is that of doctor, which is gained by submitting a treatise, based on personal research. Last year 14 doctors were created, one, "honoris causa," being Sir Ernest Rutherford, Cambridge. The university every year invites essays or treatises on about a dozen stated subjects, giving two or three years for filing the answer, which must be in Danish or Latin. It is not necessary to be an "academic citizen"; everybody can compete, as long as they are under 30 years, and hold no state appointment.

In the same way as Danish professors are often invited to lecture at foreign universities, so do professors from other countries, not infrequently, deliver lectures at the Copenhagen University. In the course of last year this distinguished list comprised: Prof. Senator Guido Marzoni, Florence; Director Jens Thoms, Christiania; Prof. Dr. Adolf Nansen, the University of Uppsala, Sweden; Prof. Sir Ernest Rutherford, Cambridge, and Prof. Dr. A. Kraus, Prague.

desire of the university to render service to the business and professional world. I mean only to call attention to the fact that the pressure of the time is against pure scholarship, and that we must recognize the fact and take steps to overcome it. We must overcome it not in order that the graduate school may continue to exist, but that civilization itself may continue to exist. A book published in France a few years ago, "The Cult of Incompetence," and a book published in this country last year, "The Degradation of the Democratic Dogma," convey through their titles as well as through their themes the solemn warning that, unheeded, means the death of civilization. We are so busy about trying to raise the general average that we are in danger of losing that superior quality which alone makes the "average" worth anything whatever. Devotion to the great spiritual ends of humanity, of which university research has been for a thousand years one of the loftiest expressions, is the more necessary because of the terrific pressure to which we are subjected from economic conditions, from idolatry of pleasure, and from gross perversions of democratic ideals.

The next step in unification is the providing of a groundwork of studies which will weld the systems of secondary and college education into a whole without losing the benefits of the elective system. Such a plan must provide a broad distribution of fundamental cultural and tool subjects from the definite standpoint of a seven or eight-year course. An excellent distribution now exists in the majority of schools both for the entrance and college requirements, although in some cases it may be possible for students to specialize too early at the expense of a broad foundation in liberal culture.

Examples cited show a growing recognition of the unity of the bachelor's degree course. With few exceptions, however, foreign language is the only subject that has definite recognition.

When approved sequences in English, mathematics, science, social science, and vocational subjects are also provided, it will be possible to unify the college course to a much greater extent throughout the entire eight-year period.

Such sequences in fundamental and tool subjects would tend to bring an essential unity into the bachelor's degree course over the entire country.

In a word, the A. B. degree curriculum should aim to bring its subject matter, culture, and disciplines into the closest contact with real life.

The bulletin is entitled, "Requirements for the Bachelor's Degree," Bulletin No. 7, 1920, and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

## RESEARCH AND THE SMALL UNIVERSITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina—The smaller universities are capable of carrying on valuable research and the field need not be left to the large institutions, declared Dr. Edwin Greenlaw, dean of the graduate school of the University of North Carolina, in his recent annual report. "There are those who maintain that research is not the province of the state university, which they would limit to utilitarian standards," he said. "There are those who maintain that research in the true sense is possible only in the richly endowed universities, in urban centers, where great libraries and laboratories are available. It is profoundly true that scholarship requires, in order to be effective, honor, fame, freedom and material resources."

Dr. Greenlaw then went on to show that though contempt for the research man, or a perfunctory attitude toward the work that he does, or a lack of materials whereby he may carry on his investigations, may all act as to undermine enthusiasm for research, on the other hand, great library and laboratory equipment "may be used only in a perfunctory way, or not used at all. There are all sorts of research men; as there are all sorts of senators and business men," he pointed out. "Genius demands that he be industrious and a deep thinker.

The second faculty is that of law and science. All desirous of becoming solicitors (save of the lower courts) and all intending to enter one of the various government departments or aspiring to official position in the country must pass the final examination.

Another faculty is that of philosophy, more comprehensive in its scope than the bare name indicates, and still another is the faculty of mathematics and the natural sciences.

It is not saying too much that the students of the University of Copenhagen are exceptionally favored in the matter of their professors. Not only are the relations between them of the best—many professors are more like older comrades and friends than stern masters—but they are on the whole singularly distinguished, men of natural science, many of them enjoying a world-wide reputation.

The university is rich, singularly rich, in museums and collections and special institutions, in places where special study can be facilitated and helped on, under the general guidance of the professor most intimately acquainted with the matter in question.

Some of these laboratories, as they are called, are located in a handsome new building a couple of hundred yards from the university.

The life of the Danish student is in

many ways a free and untrammeled one, inasmuch as the students are not bound to attend lectures and they have in many cases several professors between whom they can choose, as far as the special subjects are concerned.

The highest degree the University of Copenhagen confers is that of doctor, which is gained by submitting a treatise, based on personal research. Last year 14 doctors were created, one, "honoris causa," being Sir Ernest Rutherford, Cambridge. The university every year invites essays or treatises on about a dozen stated subjects, giving two or three years for filing the answer, which must be in Danish or Latin. It is not necessary to be an "academic citizen"; everybody can compete, as long as they are under 30 years, and hold no state appointment.

In the same way as Danish professors are often invited to lecture at foreign universities, so do professors from other countries, not infrequently, deliver lectures at the Copenhagen University. In the course of last year this distinguished list comprised: Prof. Senator Guido Marzoni, Florence; Director Jens Thoms, Christiania; Prof. Dr. Adolf Nansen, the University of Uppsala, Sweden; Prof. Sir Ernest Rutherford, Cambridge, and Prof. Dr. A. Kraus, Prague.

## ADULT EDUCATION IN WALES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—At the present

time, when it is said that the decline of the workers in the South Wales coal fields give a fairly clear indication of the general trend of the British industrial action, any survey of the adult educational forces in Wales should be of more than passing interest. The World Association for Adult Education has published as its

1920 bulletin an interesting ac-

count of adult education in Wales.

The school of education of Boston

University has cooperated this year

with the Boston Board of Superinten-

dents in a course for the training of

college graduates for teaching in the

high schools of Boston. Under the

plan the Board of Superintendents

have directed the work of the first

semester, the students being engaged

in practice teaching in Boston schools.

In the second semester the work

hitherto carried in the Boston Normal

School has been transferred to the

school of education, and all require-

ments being met, the candidate is

awarded the degree of Master of Arts.

Five students came to the school of

education under this plan. It is be-

lieved that this number will materially

increase in the future, owing to the

recent increase in salaries re-

cently made in the Boston schools

which are likely to encourage young

men and women to seek appointment

in the Boston schools and to make

due preparation for it.

South Carolina appropriates \$100

annually to one student from each

county, on condition that he will en-

gage to teach in the public schools

for at least two years after pursuing

a four years' course in the school of

education at the University of South

Carolina. The State does this to assist

the individual, but to attract and

train men for its most important ser-

vice. It is an investment by the State.

As to whether it pays is answered by

the record of the graduates. An in-

vestigation made four years ago, for

the decade 1906-16, shows that of

106 scholarship students who were

graduated in that time, 92.40 per cent

were taught to read and write Welsh.

The immediate result was the great literary

revival of the eighteenth century and

## THE HOME FORUM

## What's the Best of Spring

You asked me: What's the best of spring?  
I'll tell you now just everything.  
It's living in a garden square  
Whose unknown lawns are everywhere  
Not lawns, but meadows green and lush;  
Where buttercups and barberry bush  
Shade softens orange with sheer gold,  
And yellow broom-flowers still unfold;  
That's in the daytime, when you see  
The chestnut-candler's bravery;  
And spring's white flame you almost see.  
Burning the great green sturdy tree;  
And then you see the willows' green  
Hung mistily above the stream  
And watch each blue anemone;  
—D. ("Cambridge Poets, 1914-1920").

## A Venetian Count

The count of our fancy, let us say, is a tall man with grizzled hair and keen eyes and a rapid manner. For choice he uses the pure Venetian dialect, and affects a rough exterior. He is married to a lady of very ancient nobility, and has no children. He owns a palace on the Grand Canal; a large house built round a courtyard, kept scrupulously clean. The various floors are let to other families: the count himself reserves the top story, and lives there when he comes to Venice. That is seldom, for he hates the town, and all his heart is in his country-place among the spurs of the Alps. His Venetian palace is chiefly interesting to him for the constant repairs, alterations, and improvements of which it is susceptible; here a drain, there a window; here a fresh coat of plaster, or there a new magazine. . . . The count comes to Venice for two months in the winter, chiefly "per pacificare la contessa." He gives one or two large entertainments, and, on the slightest pretext, escapes again to the country. When he is away the contessa lives in the back rooms. . . .

Should business, however . . . take one, to the count's country-place, the master is very different. A smart carriage and pair of iron-grey ponies are at the station, with an alert and friendly coachman, bidden on the place—the count wears everything himself. The ponies are excellent, goers, and consume the long white road that leads from the station on the plain to the first undulations of the hills. All the way the coachman points out the palazzo of Count this or the castle of Marchese that. For this man, the count, his "padrone," his deeds and his belongings, serve as a measuring rod by which he judges the world. . . .

The count's country-place is a large square block of building, plain and white, standing in the middle of a small village, near the Municipio,

near the market place, near the mill upon the torrent. A large arched carriage-way, closed by great doors at the further end, leads into the courtyard of the house. Round this archway all the loafers of the town are gathered, lazily watching the ha-

ll villains, and declare that I would like to return to the soil and do the work of a villain. I am sure my remarks would be misconstrued. If my speech were reported, I should lose membership in the Grange. —Samuel McCord Crothers.

"The seated company at a big sale at Christie's is as unchanging as an ordinary congregation." E. V. Lucas

## A Big Sale at Christie's

"The seated company at a big sale at Christie's is as unchanging as an ordinary congregation." E. V. Lucas

replied. His face fell when I told him how the first bid had been two hundred guineas and the last five hundred and twenty.

"It is one of the charms of Christie's that you never can tell. Pictures fetch every day unexpected prices.

## Worthiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE recognition of the supreme excellence, the divine worthiness of the Christ is generally coupled with the recognition of the unworthiness of the fleshly man as when John the Baptist spoke of the Master as one whose shoes he was not worthy to bear, or, as in the words of Mark, which are even more graphically explicit, the latchet of whose shoes he was not worthy to stoop down and unloose. No two men could have been more unlike in everything which indicates uprightness and education than John the Baptist and the Roman centurion who came to Jesus for help for his servant, yet the latter expressed this same noble humility when he said, "Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof; but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed." Every one, when brought face to face with the Christ ideal, seems to himself in comparison to possess no merit, to be most undesirable, useless, deserving neither of trust nor honor, devoid of mental or moral worth. At such times it is wise to recall the actual facts of being, as revealed through Christian Science, that God's man is made after the divine likeness, but that material man is a counterfeit, an unlikeness, of the real man. Moreover, lest the contemplation of the perfect man lead to a morbid state of self-condemnation, it is well to examine oneself and establish one's genuine integrity, as did the Psalmist when he said, "Judge me, O Lord; for I have walked in mine integrity." Examining one's intent and purpose to do right brings courage to go forward and destroys any tendency to self-importance. Viewing the glorious goal of spiritual victory makes one willing to bear temporary discomfort in the ascending struggle. Mrs. Eddy reminds her followers of the demands made upon the Christian for true worthiness when she writes: "Remember, thou Christian martyr, it is enough if thou art found worthy to unloose the sandals of thy Master's feet." To suppose that persecution for righteousness' sake belongs to the past, and that Christianity today is at peace with the world because it is honored by sects and apostles, is to mistake the very nature of religion. Error repeats itself. The trials encountered by prophet, disciple, and apostle, of whom the world was not worthy, await, in some form, every pioneer of truth." (Science and Health, p. 25.)

Christly works are not always appreciated; persecution sometimes follows them, but healing works generally succeed persecution, so that in the end there is gain. It is well to heed Jesus' admonition to tell no man. Precious jewels should not be left around, unprotected. They should either be put in safe places, or properly set and worn upon the person, in which case they are given the maximum of safety.

In sailing the seas of human experience we must make sure of the seaworthiness of the ship in which we travel. Those who are divinely worthy know how to ride the storms of mortal existence, for they know how to conquer the waves of fear. At the present time there is much apprehension expressed by the world over concerning business affairs and conditions of finance and trade. Many a business disaster has been saved by the calming influence of one who knew how to steer his business ship over the waves of doubt and depression, how to watch the compass of thought as it pointed Godward, how to trim the ship and to jettison unnecessary cargo. With such a helmsman neither strikes, changes of government policy, lack of labor nor high price of materials can drive a business off its course. Sailing on a seaworthy ship one should not be frightened by the suggestion or the actual appearance of dark clouds on the horizon. Having weathered storm after storm one becomes storm-proof. Then comes the time when it is possible to calm the storms in one's own experience, as did Jesus, and to rest, as he did, when he slept while the storm raged.

In sailing the seas of human experience we must make sure of the seaworthiness of the ship in which we travel. Those who are divinely worthy know how to ride the storms of mortal existence, for they know how to conquer the waves of fear. At the present time there is much apprehension expressed by the world over concerning business affairs and conditions of finance and trade. Many a business disaster has been saved by the calming influence of one who knew how to steer his business ship over the waves of doubt and depression, how to watch the compass of thought as it pointed Godward, how to trim the ship and to jettison unnecessary cargo. With such a helmsman neither strikes, changes of government policy, lack of labor nor high price of materials can drive a business off its course. Sailing on a seaworthy ship one should not be frightened by the suggestion or the actual appearance of dark clouds on the horizon. Having weathered storm after storm one becomes storm-proof. Then comes the time when it is possible to calm the storms in one's own experience, as did Jesus, and to rest, as he did, when he slept while the storm raged.

After the Bosbooms we came to the Corots, of which there were a round dozen, and a little anticipatory flutter was perceptible round the room. There were better Corots in the world, than Sir John Day, possessed; but this procession of twelve of the tender, serene canvases from the Ville d'Avray studio was very wonderful, and one lost the bidding in the quietude of the paint. Among them were three early works, when the artist liked a more rarified air than later in life. And these one has to know in order to realize fully not only how superb Corot was, but how bewilderingly blind were the connoisseurs of that day to his languish as they did. Of course it is easy to recognize his greatness now, when the very name Corot carries magic with it; it is difficult to put one's self back into those times when it meant nothing, and to see the pictures with eyes unaccustomed by tradition; and yet if these early works had come to me suddenly out of a clear sky, I should have failed to be arrested by it.

At length the sloop was actually got under way. As she worked slowly out of the dock into the stream, there was a great exchange of last words between friends on board and friends on shore, and much waving of handkerchiefs when the sloop was out of sight.

What a time of intense delight was that first sail through the Highlands. I sat on the deck as we slowly sailed along at the foot of those stern mountains, and gazed with wonder and admiration at cliffs impending far above me, crowned with forests, with eagles sailing and screaming around them; or listened to the unseen stream dashing down precipices; or beheld rock, and tree, and cloud, and sky reflected in the glassy stream of the river. And then how solemn and thrilling the scene as we anchored at night at the foot of those mountains, clothed with overhanging forests; and everything grew dark and mysterious; and a heard the plaintive note of the whoop-poor-will from the mountain-side, or was startled now and then by the sudden leap and heavy splash of the sturgeon.

Well, there we sat, packed together like excursionists, while the giant picture-dealers of Europe fought for these Pacific landscapes—these sweet lark songs among the light clouds of the gray day, to quote Corot's own description of his ideal—until the dozen had reached a total of nearly twelve thousand pounds.

To Corot succeeded his friend Charles Daubigny, whose vast and luminous "Harvest Moon" produced the instant bid of one thousand guineas, to which after a long interval of silence, it fell. His "Bords de l'Oise," a great wet landscape, with Daubigny's stern, sincere beauty drenching it, brought eighteen hundred guineas. Others followed, and then five rich scenes by Diaz, also a citizen of the white village of Barbizon, whose home you may see to-day, with a tablet on the gate, almost opposite the rambling house of Jean Francois Millet.

After Diaz, Jules Dupré, another great and sincere painter of landscape, a direct disciple of Constable (who was a founder of the Barbizon school) and the friend of Corot, Rousseau, and their friends. It was Dupré who said beautifully of Corot that he might—it was within the bounds of possibility—be replaced as a painter, but never as a man. There were five Dupré's upon the first of which a sanguine friend of mine, unconscious of the growing value of this master, had placed the sum of one hundred pounds, for which I was to try and get it for him. It was too little, I had suggested; but no, Dupré was not much considered, he fondly

## The Splendor of the Sinking Moon

The splendor of the sinking moon

Deserts the silent bay;

The mountain-isles loom large and faint,

Folded in shadows gray,

And the lights of land are setting stars

That soon will pass away.

O boatman, cease thy mellow song;

O minstrel, drop thy lyre!

Let us hear the voice of the midnight sea.

Let us speak as the waves inspire,

While the plashy dip of the languid moon

Is a furrow of silver fire.

—Bayard Taylor.

Courtesy of the New York Public Library; photograph by Peter Juley, New York

## "The French Cruiser" (Hudson River), by Childe Hassam

## Irving's First Voyage on the Hudson

My first voyage up the Hudson was made in early boyhood, in the good old times before steamboats and railroads had annihilated time and space, and driven all poetry and romance out of travel. A voyage to Albany at present, and took almost as much time. We enjoyed the beauties of the river in those days; the features of nature were not all jumbled together, nor the towns and villages huddled one into the other by railroad speed as they are now.

I was to make the voyage under the protection of a relative of mature age; one experienced in the river. "Ciao! bon di," he cries, as he drives right up to the stable door. Then he shouts for his servants; out runs the groom, down comes his man with a pair of shoes in his hand. . . . The boot-changing is not finished in time the count and his boots and his valet will all be wheeled away to the place where the carriage is washed; for everyone is in a hurry here, and the count grudges a moment's time. . . .

Nothing pleases the count more than to take a visitor round his yard.

Above the cellars are the corn-lofts, carpeted with yellow maize, and next door the joiner's shop; then come the ox stable, the horse stable, the byres and the "flands." "Auseful charity," the count calls this latter, as he walks his guest down the long rows of women, sitting each in front of her trough of hot water, in which the golden silk cocoons are dancing about.

The count will delight to take you round his farms, and show off the steading for which he won the government prize.

Up at the contadino's house, on the brow of the hill, the view is superb; the Alps on one side, the great Venetian plain upon the other. You may wonder why the count does not live up here; but he will tell you that the noise and bustle of the little market place are essential to him.

The count whisked back to his palace. Off come the boots once more. The carriage is washed for the third time that day. Up into the study; down with the ledgers; in come the secretary and "fattore"; and they are all deep in addition, the count running two fingers up the column and talking incessantly to himself. If the secretary ventured a word, "Tss!" cried the count. Then with a loud "Flinto!" the ledger is shut-to and thrust into its place—"In and Around Venice," Horatio F. Brown.

## The Word "Villain"

One learns after a while not to quarrel with the Dictionary. If a word falls into bad habits of thought and takes up wicked associations, it is usually impossible to reform it. There, for example, is the word "villain." It originally indicated a farm laborer. Poor fellow, he had a hard time and was more sinned against than sinning. But the gentry who sinned against him had more influence than he in making the language. Their grumblings against his shortcomings have been incorporated into English speech, and now we think of a villain as a very bad character—indeed one of the worst. My blood boils—physiologically considered—when I think of the bundle of prejudices bound up in this single word. But what can I do about it? If at a meeting for the uplift of Country Life I were to express my sympathy with

the splendor of the sinking moon. The mountain-isles loom large and faint, Folded in shadows gray, And the lights of land are setting stars That soon will pass away. O boatman, cease thy mellow song; O minstrel, drop thy lyre! Let us hear the voice of the midnight sea. Let us speak as the waves inspire, While the plashy dip of the languid moon Is a furrow of silver fire. —Bayard Taylor.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1872 by MARY BAKER EDDY

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communication regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATE PRESS: The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for reproduction of all news matter appearing in this paper or otherwise credited to this paper, and also the local news published herein.

All rights of reproduction of special diagrams, maps, and other matter are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided by the Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY: One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50 Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, \$1.25 Single copies 5 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from a news dealer should write to the Christian Science Publishing Society, 102 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass., and ask to be put on the list of subscribers.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES: Europe: Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London; 311-321 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.; 21 East 20th Street, New York City; Wisconsin 1418 McCormick Building, 312 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago; Pacific Coast: 258 Geary Street, San Francisco; 1022 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario; Australia: 400 Collins Street, Melbourne; Vienna: Austria; South Africa: 4 Savings Bank Bldg., Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES: New York City: 21 East 40th Street, Chicago: 1425 McCormick Bldg.; St. Louis: 225 Chestnut St.; Los Angeles: 410 Flower St.; Seattle: 419 Jackson Green Bldg.; London: Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Boston, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

The Christian Science Journal, The Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science, The Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Henry Ford's Theory as to Loans

In view of some of the things that have happened within the last month or two, it is rather interesting to find Henry Ford saying in his weekly newspaper, just now, "The time for a business man to borrow money, if ever, is when he does not need it." How certain interests undertook to make it appear that Mr. Ford's automobile business was in financial straits, and that he was seeking a large loan, is still fresh in the minds of newspaper readers of the United States. Those of them who have taken the trouble to follow the episode through to its present aspect, already know that the newspapers which lent themselves so readily to the spreading of adverse reports about the Detroit manufacturer's affairs have now executed an about-face, and are telling their readers that the Ford business is doing very well, without having borrowed any money, and that there is no longer any prospect of it having to borrow any. By Mr. Ford's own dictum, quoted above, this might be taken to indicate that he has recently passed through a time of need. At least, that is what the saying would mean if stated conversely. But the point is that the manufacturer, contrary to the implied expectation of certain interests that seem to have been not altogether friendly to him, has come through without borrowing money, and now gives a very timely utterance as to his general views on the subject of borrowing. These views are worth considering because the man who utters them knows what he is talking about. What is now understood about his business and his recent handling of it gives very good ground for saying that he speaks out of his own experience.

To begin with, his theory is that a business must stand on its own feet. Its reason for being is service. If it cannot stand alone, if it cannot make its own way, people are apt to think it is not worth bothering about. And they are right. For, just as business is justifiable only in proportion as it makes something that people really want, so it is true that people will keep on buying the product of such a business so long as they can get it at a fair price. "People buy what helps them, just as naturally as they drink water," says Mr. Ford, and he is sure that the public will support a business that manufactures something that helps them, just so long as the price at which the thing is supplied is such as to make possession of the thing "a help and not a hardship." When this natural tendency of the public to support business does not provide money enough for a particular enterprise, the trouble, Mr. Ford is quite confident, is almost always of an internal nature. It is in the business, not outside it. The thing which manufacturers are so generally inclined to describe as depression of trade is not the thing to be feared. The thing to look out for is derangement in the functions of the business itself. The former is an outer condition, the latter is internal. And it is the trouble that develops from within that should give the business man the greater concern. Troubles that develop from without, we are left to infer, should occasion no more difficulty for the healthy business than chill storms of winter occasion for a healthy tree. While a tree is passing through its favorable seasons it puts out a wealth of leaves, freshens itself throughout with the rejuvenating sap, keeping up a full exchange of life-giving substance with the surrounding elements. When the hard times of autumn and winter recur, the tree adjusts itself easily and naturally to the change. "It detaches its leaves. It slows down. But it does not 'fail.' It does not 'borrow.' It simply trims itself to the situation. When the life processes begin to flow full again, the tree is there ready to receive them."

Now this is an interesting and helpful theory of business. Perhaps it is not so very new. But even if not new, there are none too many business men who apply it. If there were, borrowings in time of stress would be fewer, and perhaps some men who build up great enterprises would be able to keep them longer, in the face of outside effort to acquire possession of them. It might be that the old-fashioned personal control of business would come back again, in a degree. Anyway, business as a whole might be healthier. Mr. Ford is certainly right when he declares that the time when a business has increased to tremendous proportions, but is not showing healthy returns, is not the time when its owners should borrow money. They can do it, he admits, and very easily. In fact, money will be crowded upon them at such times, and if they are young enough in that sort of thing they will be very subtilly tempted to accept it. But money will not cure that kind of trouble. If the business is not producing money enough to go on, the remedy is not in bringing in somebody else's money from outside, but in trimming and tightening the internal works of the business. The proprietor, says Mr. Ford, should take off his coat, plunge into the business itself, and see what ails it. He should go through it and remove dangerous growths, cut off wastes, purge away accumulated customs that hinder, and give it a chance. If he borrows money at such a time he is simply borrowing new stimulus for whatever it may be that is wrong. And if it be the proprietor, in his lack of wisdom, that is really responsible for the condition of the business, one must remember that a man is seldom more wise with borrowed money than he is with his own.

Perhaps the heart of Mr. Ford's whole pronouncement is that money should be thought of only as a tool of business, just a part of the machinery. If better thinking, and more of wise courage, are what the business needs, more money will not obviate its difficulty any more readily than more lathes or more wagons or more desks. One may make good use of borrowed money by wisely applying it to the expansion of a business, but the borrowing of money will not cure the effect of waste or mismanagement. The cure for those things is closer personal attention and better thinking. All

this, of course, is really a doctrine of work. And work, unremitting work, along with right thinking, is just as necessary on the part of the managers of a business as it is on the part of the mechanics and the laborers. When individuals build themselves into a business, with the real intention and purpose of making it a matter of human service, the business is pretty sure to be healthy. It will be likely to produce what money it requires, without negotiating loans.

### Ter Meulen Bonds

PROGRESS demands that rules "as they have been," shall keep pace with things "as they are," and so in the economic world today the financial machinery is being revised and extended to measure up to the enlarged demands of the times. While temporary expedients are being resorted to by various nations in a hurried effort to provide immediate credits in order to move surplus commodities to peoples who need them, progress is being made in the establishment of a broader and more permanent organization, the Ter Meulen credit scheme, which is to be put into operation by the League of Nations for the relief of impoverished European countries.

Innumerable proposals for solving the chaotic condition consequent upon the war have been made, but, in all undertakings, an understanding or working agreement is necessary for progress. In the present instance, an acceptable compromise has been reached in the plan of Dr. Ter Meulen, the Dutch financial expert, whose scheme, presented to the Brussels Conference last October, now has promise of further fulfillment through the appointment of Sir Drummond Drummond Fraser as organizer, in provision with the agreement reached at Geneva. Sir Drummond, who is a practical British banker, was largely responsible for the idea of war bonds and war savings certificates, and was an advocate of the policy of continuous borrowing as a means of financing the war and checking the evils of deflation. His experience in connection with the war, and the confidence of business men which he enjoys give him unusual qualifications for the first task in his new mission, that of visiting the impoverished countries of Europe for the purpose of making a report on the extent to which they wish to take advantage of the plan for financing essential imports.

In order to provide working capital the scheme embraces a fund to be raised on five or ten-year bonds secured by the assigned assets of the countries benefited, and collaterally secured by Ter Meulen bonds. The particular advantage of the plan is set forth in a report of the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee on the International Credits Scheme, which points out that the essential object is to enable impoverished countries to obtain accommodations on reasonable terms. "That is, countries exposed by weakness of their credit to onerous conditions and demands will be protected by an impartial tribunal, and the channels of trade will be thrown open instead of being dammed by inadequate credit facilities or impossibly high rates, for the protection of capital will be assured in other ways than the sole security of a fluctuating valuation of materials and goods."

The Ter Meulen plan holds promise of eliminating three great obstacles to the restoration of trade in the world, namely, ignorance, poverty, and lack of confidence. Sir Drummond, in explaining how the new scheme dissipates these handicaps, points to simple remedies which, however, must be applied to be effective. Ignorance of conditions in the various countries will be met by making available all necessary information. Credit based upon a mobilization of the assets of the various countries through the Ter Meulen scheme, is the antidote for poverty. And finally, the most important consideration, perhaps, that of confidence, is the logical outgrowth of the first two. Establishment of the ability of the borrower and the integrity of the sponsor promises the development of national activity and the expansion of general prosperity. The factors, ability to produce and responsibility of the sponsor, open a way to promote a genuine flow of trade through normal channels that now fail to operate principally because the available financial machinery has not measured up to the opportunity and requirements.

Since the primary object of this scheme is to facilitate the importation of such raw materials and other necessities as will enable the borrowing countries to reestablish production, especially for export, the tariff problem is automatically projected into the situation, but to what extent remains to be seen. Another constructive factor in the plan is the help which it is expected to give toward restoring the parity of exchange rates.

While other nations have their interests stimulated by direct intercourse, the American banker and business man are watching the development somewhat apart, because of the absence of any direct American representation in the League of Nations. In the meantime, attention is being given also to the results achieved by the foreign trade banking companies, which are in operation or in the course of formation in the United States, and to the stop-gap scheme in Great Britain, whereby the government proposes to expedite commerce by guaranteeing up to 85 per cent of the selling invoice price of goods.

Encouragement as to a restoration of more normal commerce is to be found in all these efforts to provide essential credit facilities, and, whether they develop separately or eventually contribute to an ultimate international system, the action reflects the progress which demands changes to meet new conditions.

### Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway

This deadlock which has apparently been reached between the Canadian Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in the matter of the arrangements for the acquisition of the Grand Trunk system by the Dominion, will be very generally regretted. Whatever may be thought as to the wisdom or unwise of the Canadian Government committing itself to the enormous extent it has in the matter of railway ownership, there can be little doubt that almost any definite settlement is

preferable to the present uncertainty, with its threats of receiverships and enforced liquidation.

All the circumstances leading up to the present impasse have not yet, it is safe to say, been disclosed, but it is quite clear from the statement made in the Canadian House of Commons, the other day, by Mr. Meighen, the Dominion Premier, that the negotiations between the government and the company have been somewhat laborious. Mr. Meighen accused the company of dilatory methods "in preparing for, if not in carrying on, the arbitration," whilst the demands made upon the government by the company for financial assistance have evidently been considerably greater than was anticipated when the bill to acquire the property passed through the Canadian Parliament, and received the royal assent, last May. In these circumstances, it is not surprising to find that when the company, within a few days of the time stipulated for the transfer, comes forward with a plea for an extension of time, coupled with a request for further financial assistance from the government "in the matter of maturing obligations," the government should take a firm stand on the matter. Under existing arrangements, the transfer should be completed by Saturday, April 9. The government has refused any extension of time, and, according to the Prime Minister's statement on the question, there will be no further financing of the line by the government until definite arrangements have been made. The situation is undoubtedly a serious one. "We have no official intimation that the Grand Trunk has defaulted in its payments," declared Mr. Meighen. "Judging, however, from the intimation of the president that it cannot pay, it is not improbable that the report is correct." The position taken up by the company in the matter is that, in view of the specific provisions of the agreement, the directors have no authority to hand over the possession of the road until the terms of the agreement have been complied with, and they affirm their willingness to carry out the agreement made between the shareholders, the company and the government, and approved by the Canadian Parliament.

From first to last, as far as the actual financing of the transaction is concerned, the question is essentially one for experts, but it requires no expert knowledge to grasp the importance of the situation. The Grand Trunk Railway is one of the largest single railway systems in the world. It has a total mileage, in Canada and the United States, of over 8000 miles. It controls the systems of a number of minor companies, in addition to owning or controlling several steamship companies on the Great Lakes. The total securities of the company with the public amount to considerably over \$700,000,000.

### The Top Class

THE memorandum recently issued by Sir Robert Blair, chief education officer to the London County Council, dealing with the question of the "top class" in the elementary school, is of interest to educationists everywhere. In every education system, where advance is made from standard to standard, strictly on the basis of qualification, and the age for leaving school is fixed, there will always be a certain number of pupils who will have passed through all the standards before the age limit is reached. What to do with these pupils has been one of the problems of elementary education in Great Britain since education was first made compulsory. Those who have studied elementary education most closely have always recognized that the just solution of the problem was a matter of first importance, and that the adequate instruction of these forward pupils was a work peculiarly full of possibilities. In many cases, pupils emerge into the top class a full year before they leave school, yet, up to the present, in far too many cases, they have been engaged, during this period, in simply marking time.

One of the chief difficulties in the way of dealing with the matter is the fact that the class is constantly fluctuating. Pupils are reaching the school age, and leaving all the year through. One month the class may be quite a large one, the next it may be reduced to very small proportions. Then the class is, of course, constantly being added to by new arrivals from the lower standard. Progressive class instruction is, therefore, very difficult, whilst the varying size of the class renders the question of providing a regular teacher a problem, where the teaching staff is necessarily limited. In practice, head teachers generally take the top class, but few head teachers welcome the task, as they feel, and quite justly, that their province is essentially one of supervision.

In these circumstances, the proposals set forth by Sir Robert Blair seem to be peculiarly effective. Sir Robert suggests that the whole concept of the top class should be changed, that no attempt should be made to keep it in line with the general school system, but that it should be regarded as a privileged class, in the fullest sense of that term. The idea of private study should be fostered. Pupils should be encouraged to give particular attention to their weak subjects, thrown, as much as possible, on their own resources, and required to keep a diary of their work. Sir Robert Blair quotes in his memorandum several interesting cases where such a system has been put into operation with the utmost success. It was found, in one instance, that pupils developed a sense of responsibility, became more self-reliant, learned to depend more on their own efforts in acquiring knowledge than on instruction from the teacher, and often displayed marked aptitude in mapping out their time to the best advantage.

The special advantage of such a plan lies in the fact that it at once solves the chief difficulty, that of providing a teacher. Where such instruction as is given is so largely individual, and the class is on a "private study basis," the work of the head teacher in regard to it would be entirely in line with his general work in the school as a whole, namely, supervision. He would inspect the work done by the class, make *viva voce* examination of pupils, offer suggestions and advice, being quite free to drop his work when circumstances so demanded and to take it up again as opportunity offered. Not the least valuable part of this arrangement, from the head teacher's point of view, would lie in the fact that his intimate acquaintance with the studies of the pupils

about to leave the school could not fail to give him a very good idea of the way in which the teaching work of the school generally was being done.

### Editorial Notes

THE vain attempt of the Hapsburg, Charles, to regain the crown of Hungary is a mere bagatelle compared with the never-ceasing propaganda which Budapest is sending forth to regain her former territorial conquests. Over it is stamped an implacable resolution which is embittering the people against the Allies, and creating in those people an unjustified sense of loss. For what they have lost was never rightly theirs. But this "national" propaganda has now taken a turn for the worse in the aggressive statuary by Hungary's foremost sculptors which has been set up in a public square of the capital. Apparently taking a hint from the Place de la Concorde of Paris, Hungary has represented the "lost provinces" in statutory groups which are not merely false history, but an open defiance of the allied decrees. These groups, called after the four points of the compass, convey inflammatory protests against the "foreign" rule of Czechs, Jugo-Slavs, and Rumanians, and even against the Austrians. Hungary, it is declared, is spending vast sums of money on her new irredentism, but in this cult of the "lost provinces" the Magyars will look in vain for sympathy to the rest of the world, least of all in the provinces. The Inter-Allied Commission might do worse than give its early attention to this menace to European tranquillity.

ON RECORD has recently been placed the first instance of aerial "strap-hanging." It happened in this way. One of the aeroplanes employed in the British air service to Paris had no seats for three of its passengers, and, rather than miss the trip, the three made the journey standing in the passageway, holding on to the luggage racks. This may be excused on the ground that it was resorted to in an emergency, but, otherwise, only one thing can be said for the incident: it sets a bad precedent. When straps and hand-grips were introduced in street cars and railway trains, they were meant to be used only in exceptional circumstances. The demand for larger dividends turned the exception into the rule, and the comfort of the passengers became a secondary consideration. It is a problem when passengers swoop down suddenly upon transportation agents, but the obvious solution of the problem, with regard to aeroplanes as well as trains and trams, is more conveyances. Service first!

IN THIS topsy-turvy world values seem to alter with the degree of longitude. In Russia the Soviet Government has had difficulty in acquiring valuable antiquities for the State. Among the valuables are fine old houses and castles, and they apparently have not fallen to the powers that be like ripe plums from a tree. Some tugging has been required. Moving along a little further west, one finds the English Board of Works almost snowed under with castles, presented to the State by their owners who cannot afford to keep them up. One of them is Leven Castle, Queen Mary's prison, on the far-famed Loch Leven. "Comrade" Lenin has been a little previous. Had he bided his time perhaps he would not have needed to shake the tree. Revolutionaries are usually in too much of a hurry. Things want working out, and they take time.

SOME people like to study Bradshaw, others are content with the simpler railway time-table. Others turn to blue books for their light literature, but for real enjoyment nothing can compare to a field day with Whitaker's Almanack, or the more concentrated learning of the Whitaker Peerage. With this publication, at the present time, the most exacting have no need to complain. Take, for instance, the name of Smith! One reads with a kind of family blush, in the preface of this latest journal, that "Of any single name, that of Smith, unhaberdashed and unabashed without hyphen or change of vowel holds pride of place." Well it may, for do not three peers, six baronets, thirty-seven knights, and 200 companions of various orders hold it as a family name, besides all our dear familiar friends of that ilk?

MR. NOEL BUXTON, who opened his house to the newly-formed club for the wives of Labor members of the British Parliament, also opened the door for a good deal of discussion arising from Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's address to that first meeting of the "Half Circle." Standing on a settee, in evening dress, to speak on "Labor and Society," G. B. S. failed to carry his audience with him: not because they were too bored, or too critical, or too anything else, but simply because they knew more about some aspects of society than he did. When he went on to advocate the writing of a book on the "Etiquette for the Labor Movement" his hearers expressed the opinion that "that finished it."

MRS. JESSICA HENDERSON, secretary of the Medical Liberty League of Massachusetts, certainly succeeded in putting the case against the compulsory vaccination of school children in a nutshell when she declared that "there are no free public schools while vaccination is the price of admission." Mrs. Henderson had some other telling points in her statement, the assertion, for instance, of Dr. F. M. Padelford, which she quoted, that "every vaccination is a vivisectional experiment on a human subject"; and that of the government vaccinator of Belgium, that there is no such thing as "pure vaccine."

ARTISTS, antiquarians, and architects have hastened to visit the church of St. Mary Abchurch in the City of London. The interest is caused by the discovery, after two hundred years' forgetfulness, of a fine painting by Sir James Thornhill. It is in the dome, and, in order to see it to advantage, a hundred and ten electric lights have been carefully arranged so that now the cherubs with musical instruments have the reward of their patient persistence in praising. For two hundred years they have been singing hallelujahs in obscurity and silence, and now, at last, their merit is recognized in a flood of light and publicity.